The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,654.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
——— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
——— including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	" 2	8
Third Ditto	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0	2 As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.

TWISS—June 12th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain Godfrey Twiss, Royal Artillery, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—June 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Anderson, (Commanding 34th N. I.,) of a son.

DEATHS.

BOWDEN—June 2nd, at No. 81, South Collngah Street, Richard Stanley, the second son of Captain and Mrs. W. Bowden, aged 1 year, 4 months and 1 day.

FRANCIS—June 3rd, at No. 6, Outram Street, Thomas Francis, Esq., Accountant, I. G. S. N. Company, aged 63 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

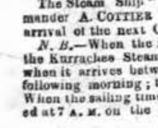
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Linga	25th	9th
" Linga	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

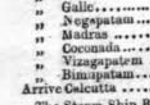
The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and	15	Leave Calcutta	1 and	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Narakel	5	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada	5	19
" Colombo		21	" Madras	10	24
" Galle			" Negapatam	11	25
" Negapatam	10 and	24	" Galle	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		28
" Coconada	17	2	" Tuticorin		29
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Narakel	18 and	1
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	19	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship BURMAH 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, on the 15th June, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from which place they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

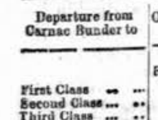
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN" 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, to Kurrachee as an Extra steamer on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 2 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Rewas.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

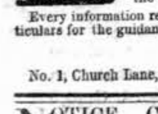
From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

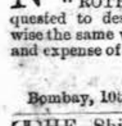


NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Ld) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Madras on MONDAY, the 18th instant, calling at such intermediate ports as the weather may permit.

For Freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

FREIGHTS.



COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co., Brokers and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ROTHESAY", arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL AND Co., Agents of Ship *Rothesay*.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co., Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

CONTRACTORS' ENGINEER OR AGENT WANT[illegible] considerable experience in Indian Works, [illegible] testimonials.—Apply to WELLS AND GLOVER.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMI-[illegible] given that in terms of [illegible] 18th May, and con-[illegible] per share will be [illegible] production of share certi-[illegible] and Treasurers on [illegible] instant.

By order, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, [illegible] June, 1867.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS or being INDEBTED to the estate of the late Lieut. BINGHAM, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Poona, are requested to forward the same to the President Committee of Adjustment within one month of this date.

ROBERT WARDEN, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, June, 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	" 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. Per doz.	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ......16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	80	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY the 14th day of June 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the above Company in Rampart Row to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors.
2. To pass Resolution for winding up the Company voluntarily.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Director.

4th June 1867.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

G. B. GLADDING.

Will be ready on the 15th instant.

The 1st number of Messrs. SYKES and DWYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

CONTENTS.

Vehar Lake.	An old Pepul tree.
Group of Bundarees or toddy drawers.	Government House, Parell.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street (nearly opposite Watson's), Fort.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.,
CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: MR. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

☞ Be not deceived by any piracy, imitation, or substitution of the word CHLORODYNE, a name exclusively adopted by Dr. BROWNE for his wonderful remedy, the great success of which has given rise to various subterfuges.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

RED BOOT MART, ESTABLISHED 1845.—Received this day, in splendid order, a large consignment of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of various descriptions.

R. PARTRIDGE.

2 and 3, Hummum Street.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FELMAN, Proprietor and Manager.

26th March, 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company adjourned from the 7th instant for want of a quorum, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 14th instant, to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted.

By order, ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

MORENAS & Co.—(ESTABLISHED IN 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to his Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams he has purchased cattle for obtaining pure milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffes* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustard, &c. &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced), or half and half; Light Refreshments, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 and in the matter of MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE JEELA, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that MR. JOHN MACFARLANE and MR. KESHOWROW BHASKER the two remaining Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of Mr. John Gray who has left Bombay.—Dated the 8th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN. Attorneys for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII and in the matter of NOORMAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS and COMPANY of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that MR. HENRY GAMBLE and MR. JOHN MACFARLANE the remaining Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this Estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of Mr. Edward Hart Warren who has left Bombay—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—JUST RECEIVED.

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Glo'ster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS, adapted for presents to Children and adults for their amusement and instruction, also a large collection of SCIENTIFIC TOYS and PICTURE BOOKS.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for Schools and charitable Institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

GAMES.—OUTDOOR AND INDOOR GAMES.

TOWRELLE.—A new Game of Skill.
SHOOTING PYRAMID GAME.
GERMAN BALLS.
BALANCE TARGET GAME.
GAME OF ENGLAND.
REVOLVING RING GAME.
LADIES GAME OF CARPET CROQUET.
JUVENILE do. do.
INDIA RUBBER CARPET QUOITS.
COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—An amusing and historical Game.
SCHIMMEL or the BELL and HAMMER.
LOTTO.
THE LOTO OF ALL NATIONS—A new Alphabet Game.
The right men in the right places.
A new and amusing social game of ORTHOGRAHPICAL RECREATIONS.
GAMES OF QUARTETTS.

Naval Commanders and their principal Engagements.
English Poets and their works.
Musical Composers and their chief works.
The Poets and the Flowers.
An hour with the Poets.
The world and its products.

All the above various Games, in a pleasing manner, impart information, strengthen the memory, and are invested with all the exciting interest of the ordinary Game of Cards without their injurious tendency.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that during the monsoon months passengers will be charged nerrick rates, viz., 4 annas inside and 2 annas outside, to and from Khetwaddy, Mombadavie and the Fort.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK, an Insolvent residing in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 31st of May last, SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, the Honorable the sitting Judge did order that the resignation of Mr. JAMES DUFF ROBINSON, as a Trustee on this Estate should be accepted and that he be relieved of his trust, and that the remaining two Trustees do carry on the liquidation of this estate without a third Trustee being appointed in the place of the said James Duff Robinson.—Dated this 8th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN, Attorneys for the Trustees.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 30th day of May 1867—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

THE LONDON JOURNAL contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published of Public Accounts — Population — Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs — Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

THE LONDON JOURNAL, the best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than that of any other periodical in the world.

THE LONDON JOURNAL is issued in Weekly Numbers, One Penny.

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THE LONDON JOURNAL Volumes 1 to 46 are now ready, bound in cloth.

THE LONDON JOURNAL may be had in India and the Colonies.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Parts and Volumes are always in print.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Messrs. COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

One handsome, Light and Roomy Brougham in good condition Rs. 700.

One handsome Cab in good condition very light and neat Rs. 350.

May be seen on application to.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co. Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

NOTICES.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MOIST AND DRY WATER COLOURS, adapted to the use of Engineers, Architects, and Artists. A large assortment of the above just to hand.

ALSO,

Brushes, Sable and Camel hair, flat and round.
Palettes, Slanting, with 3, 6, and 12 divisions.
Ditto plain Thumbs, of all sizes.
Colour Saucers 6 in a case of 3 sizes.
Sketch Blocks of sizes, and various textures.
Prepared Ox Gall, Water Colour Megilp.
Gold and Silver Ink, Gold and Silver Shells.
Chinese White in Bottles, Pure Indian Ink.
Moist Colour Boxes furnished or unfurnished for 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 cups.
Dry Colour Boxes with 6, 12, 18 and 24 half cakes.
Ditto with 6, 12, 18 and 24 whole cakes.
Ditto Highly finished for presentation.

THE NEW NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS.—These may with safety be put into the hands of children, thus affording them a welcome and instructive amusement, without any fear of injury to their health. They are much more brilliant than the ordinary cheap colours, and work easily. Price, per dozen Rs. 1-8 In Boxes as follows:—

Plain Boxes containing colours, pans, brushes, Crayons, &c.	Rs. 3	0
Polished Boxes ditto ditto	4	0
Ditto with superior fittings	6	0
Highly Finished Boxes ditto, from	Rs. 8 to. 18	0

PORTFOLIOS for the use of Draughtsmen, Artists, &c., half bound in calf, cloth sides and turn in flap, as follows:—

Medium, 22 by 17 inches	Rs. 6	0
Royal, 24 by 19 do.	8	0
Imperial, 30 by 21 do.	12	0

MORDAN'S COPYING PRESSES.—Fcap Size, with damping box, and damping and drying Books ... Rs. 80
Letter size ditto ditto ... Rs. 64
Copying Books, Paper, Brushes, Ink, and all necessaries can be supplied.

PINCHES STAMPING PRESSES for marking LINEN, PAPERS, BOOKS, &c., complete with box of marking ink. Rs. 12.

DIES FOR THE ABOVE prepared at moderate charges.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION.—Drawing Room Table Sets, consisting of Stationery case, Blotting book, Ink stand, and Book stand of Walnut wood, with Ivory and Ormolu mounts, per set Rs. 80 to 90.

DITTO consisting of Stationery case, and Blotting book, of best Morocco, handsomely tooled, and gilded, price per set Rs. 55.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MOST USEFUL DESK COMPANION.—The Manifold Writer, consists of a lock-up writing case, which contains carbonic books, copy books, guards and stile; letter and copy are written at the same time, and as the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication is often felt, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

Leather Case with spring which can be locked at pleasure, with contents as above:

8vo. or Note size	price Rs. 15	0
4vo. or Letter size	25	0
Folio or Foolscap size	35	0

Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO CLUBS AND MESSES.—Playing Cards, best Moguls, a large supply of entirely new patterns, per pack Rs. 2.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF CROWS, PARIAH DOGS, &c.—Improved Montecristo Pistols, a fresh supply by the mail steamer, price each Rs. 30. Ammunition for the above per 100, Rs. 3-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VNING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandise and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
PEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling*, *refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Cahancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PORTLAND CEMENT, at Messrs. TYEBJEE HYBUTBHOY & Co, Ship Chandlers, No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Racers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.

NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

And also,

Several Miniature and other Broughams, Mail Park and other Phaetons. two and four wheel Dog-Carts, Waggonettes, Shigrams Landau sociables and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

JUST landed per Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th ultimo. A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate.*

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, and Cawliflower may also be had loose in any weight.

Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to inexperienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.

Just imported *Ex Bayard* and *Fleur de Lis.*

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.

NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two Rooms on the first and second floors of our Premises. Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, vol. 10, part 2. Rs.	9	12
The Essays of Elia and Eliana. By C. Lamb	2	12
Williams's Hindustani Primer	1	4
Our Mutual Friends, 2 vols.	12	0
The Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May	3	0
Fun, vol. 4, New Series	3	8
Royal Artillery Squad Book	2	0
Col. Burn's Questions and Answers on Artillery	2	4
Alice Learmont, A Fairy Tale	0	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
Report on Leprosy by the Royal College of Physicians, with an Appendix	2	12
Rimboult's 100 Melodies for the Harmonium	3	12
Carpenter's Song Books—Comic and Humorous; Modern and Popular; National and Universal; New British and Standard, each	2	0
Play Books.—My Friend the Major; Hunting a Turtle; Cricket on Hearth; A Nice Firm; Floating Beacon; Two Gregories; Irish Doctor; Buckstone's Adventures; To Oblige Benson; O'Flannigan; Pretty Horse-breaker; Little Sentinel; Regular Fix; Grandfather Whitehead; His Last Legs; Irish Attorney; My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella; Irish Ambassador; Irish Tutor; Box and Cox; House out of Window; Paul Pry; Sam's Arrival; Tell, or the Strikes of the Canton; Quite at Home; Bandit of the Blind Mine, each	0	8

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Paddle your Own Canoe	1	8
——— Good Bye at the Door	1	8
——— Comin' Thro' the Rye; and Jock O'Hazeldeon	0	4
——— The Bohemian Airs, 3 parts	6	0

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Honey, and Kisses, Think of Me, Rondelitia, Queen's Favourite, The Trump Card, Sicilian Bergamot, Wood Violet, Royal Hunt Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Verbena, New Mown Hay, Kiss-me-quick, Heliotrope, Postage Perfume, Ambergris, Piesse's Posey, Patchouli, White Roses, Love among the Roses,

Ever Sweet, Sweet Daphine,—per bottle	1	8
Mitcham Lavender—per bottle	1	8
Hungary Water, in plain bottles, Rs. 1-8, and wickered	2	4
Toilet Vinegar—per bottle	1	0
Prince of Prussia's Eau de Cologne—per bottle	1	0
Blemengtriest, per bottle	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

10, Hummum Street, 10th June, 1867.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of t for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. / ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. / TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET, whole or in part, Office Rooms and Godowns with a range of Stabling in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle and formerly occupied by Government Commissariat Department. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TO LET, the Commodious OFFICES now occupied by MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., 22, Rampart Row. Apply to

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Manager and Actuary.*
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Colonial and Foreign Secretary.*

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)

11th July 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active. Enquiry for Elphinstones at Rs. 580.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs.	88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33			92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	}		88
" " " " " 1842-43	}		
" " " " " 1854-55	}		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57			105¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			116½
Five and a half per cent.			10½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	216
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8-0
Gold Leaf	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-10

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Kennedy, Colonel M. K., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. J. Wynch, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Conductor D. Wallace, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain E. H. Ashe, Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Lieutenant C. Fitz H. L. Way, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant E. M. V. James, Staff Corps, for eighteen months.

The services of Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

From after the 30th instant the Offices of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Southern Mahratta Circle, and Mhow Divison, will be abolished.

The local administrative duties connected with the Southern Mahratta Circle will devolve on the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Medical Department, Poona Division, with the exception of the stations hereinafter mentioned; and those of the Mhow Division on the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Northern Division.

The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Presidency Division, will, in addition to his present duties, take those of the following stations hitherto belonging to the Soutern Mahratta Circle and the Poona and Northern Divisions :—Honore, Karwar, Vingorla, Rutnagherry, Dapoolie, Broach, Bulsar, and Surat.

Colonel J. G. Petrie, Royal Artillery, is appointed to act on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Montgomery on medical certificate to Europe.

The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from 1st May last, the date of departure of Colonel W. B. Salmon, Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to the Neilgherries and the Coast, on medical certificate :—

Captain M. W. Willoughby, Acting Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Captain E. L'Estrange, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Major J. Thacker, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. M. Showell, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Conductor T. Glover, Cutler, Medical Store Department, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Captain A. R. Hoskins, R.A., 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Arsenal at Aden during the absence of Captain Napier on medical certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant F. W. M. Spring, R.A., is appointed to act as 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance on the Establishment.

A gratuity of Rupees 50 for each widow, and Rupees 25 for each orphan, of soldiers dying in India, is sanctioned, provided they embark for England within six months from the date of casualty.

Surgeon Major M. Style is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Division, with effect from 2nd April last.

Surgeon Major G. M. W. Maitland is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Southern Maratha Circle, with effect from 1st April last.

Surgeon J. H. Sylvester has been appointed Professor of Physiology and Acting Second Physician to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of 14th May 1867, are published for general information :—

" *War Office, Pall Mall 14th May* 1867.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy to be Colonel, vice Colonel and Major General Turner, to fixed establishment. Dated 1st March 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred DeLisle to be Colonel, vice Tremenheere, promoted. Dated 1st March 1867.

Captain John Salusbury Trevor to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Kennedy. Dated 1st March 1867.

Captain Henry St. Clair Wilkins to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel DeLisle. Dated 1st March 1867.

Second Captain John Richard Maunsell to be Captain, vice Trevor. Dated 1st March 1867.

Second Captain Harry Pym to be Captain, vice Wilkins. Dated 1st March 1867.

Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Mander to be Second Captain vice Maunsell. Dated 1st March 1867.

Lieutenant Joseph Herbert Bedford to be Second Captain, vice Pym. Dated 1st March 1867.

The undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Charles Arthur Grenado Wallington Bengal Infantry, on the 28th February 1867.

* * * * *

Major General John Coussmaker Heath, Bombay Infantry, on the 24th March 1867 :—

* * * * *

To be Major Generals.

Colonel Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 25th March 1867.

* * * * *

Colonel Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who attained the rank of Colonel in the Army previously to 18th February 1861, having been promoted to the rank of Major General, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the fixed establishment of General Officers of the Army (Royal Engineers), and the following promotions have been made in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866;—

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B. Dated 1st March 1867.

Major General and Colonel Commandant Walter Scott. 1st March 1867.

*To be Major General.**

Major General and Colonel Commandant William Barcaly Goodfellow.

Colonel, with the rank of Colonel Commandant and Major General, Henry Blois Turner.

Colonel Charles William Tremenheere, C. B. Dated 1st March 1867."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., to be Commissioner in Sind, continuing for the present to perform his duties as Resident at Aden.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Havelock to act as Commissioner in Sind until Lieutenant Colonel Merewether joins the appointment, or till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Bannerman, appointed temporarily to conduct the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at Sholapoor, is appointed a Deputy Magistrate in the Poona District, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in that District, and with Civil Jurisdiction under Act III. of 1859.

Lieutenant G. B. Simpson acted as Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, from the 1st January to 28th February 1867, during the absence of Major Bonnor on privilege leave.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, Deputy Collector, Hydrabad, and Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, is invested with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Hydrabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made in the Cotton Frauds Department :—

Mr. J. H. Merritt, Cotton Inspector, Surat and Broach, to be Cotton Inspector in Bombay.

Mr. Hewett, Cotton Inspector in Khandeish, to be Cotton Inspector at Surat.

Mr. F. Turner to be Cotton Inspector in Khandesh, but to continue to act for Mr. Wilkinson at Bombay.

Mr. Pearson to act as Cotton Inspector in Khandeish.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one year; under Section XI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. W. Collum, Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, acted as Mint Master, Bombay, from the 2nd to 16th April 1867.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain C. B. F. Penny, R.E., to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

Mr. W. C. L. Brown to be in charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Khandeish during the absence of Captain Penny, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. Molecey received charged of the Office of the Architect to Government from Mr. W. Paris on the evening of the 18th May 1867.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. Maxwell, Esq., is appointed a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. Gumpert, resigned.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th June, 1867.

Lieutenant C. P. Newport, Staff Corps, Commanding No. 1 Company Sappers and Miners, has passed the examination required by G. O. C., No. 30, 10th January.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool	£3 10s. to £3 15 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route	£6 10s. to £7 p. t.	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
" Mauritius	No business.	......

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
13 St. Paul ...... Head ...... New Castle, Jan. 24.
Martaban (s) ...... Avern ...... Bussorah, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.
13 Earl Canning (s) ...... Reeve ...... Calcutta via Coast.
A. O. ...... Young ...... Liverpool.

The British ship *Fredrica*, Joseph Blyth, bound to Liverpool obtained her port clearance yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have for sale from Thomas George Shaw, Esq. London, Amontillado in 3 doz. cases.
One Butt, just bottled, Amontillado Sherry in 3 doz. cases. Madeira, Port, Sauterne. Apply to
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th June 1867.

FOR SALE.—A Black ARAB HORSE 14-1, sound and quiet in Saddle or Harness. Rs. 225.
ALSO,
A Handsome Powerful GULF ARAB HORSE, Bay with black points, 14-3¼, 5 years old, just broken to Harness, goes well, and is free from vice, Rs 380.—Apply to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13, 1867. Managers.

STORES FOR SALE.—The following are just landed, ex Ship "PRINCE OF WALES" and "DAPHNE," all in excellent condition.
Beer by James Steward & Co., Stout by Barkley and Perkins, Brandy, Victoria Cognac, Old Tom, Cheese, Hams, Sherry, Cyder, Tobacco, etc. etc.
Also of former consignments, Tennent's Beer in first-rate condition. Samples can be forwarded and orders promptly executed by applying to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive a statement of affairs and to decide as to the advisibility of winding up or reconstituting the Association.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th June 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms in Meadow Street, the office furniture consisting of Blackwood large and small Writing Tables, Chairs, Screens, Large Bullion scale with weights on stand, Copying Press, Benches, &c.
BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June 1867. Auctioneers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
PURSUANT to an order made by the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the 7th day of June instant, upon reading the Petition of JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, and the affidavit of verification thereof sworn the 4th day of June instant, and on hearing Mr. Winter, Attorney for the Trustees it was ordered that the said JEHANGAR RUSTOMJEE MODY should be at liberty to resign his Trusteeship of this Estate as and from the 21st day of June instant, and that FRIDAY the said 21st day of June instant at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon in the said Judge's Chambers in the High Court was fixed as the time and place for the appointment of another Trustee in the place of the said Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody.—Dated this 13th day of June 1867.
KEIR, PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Attornies for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of JAVERILALL UMEASHUNKER.
PURSUANT to an order made by the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, on the seventh day of June instant, upon reading the Petition of JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, and the affidavit of verification thereof sworn the 4th day of June instant, and on hearing Mr. Winter, Attorney for the Trustees it was ordered that the said Jehangar Rustomjee Mody should be at liberty to resign his Trusteeship of this Estate as and from the 21st day of June instant, and that FRIDAY the said 21st day of June instant, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon in the said Judge's Chambers in the High Court was fixed as the time and place for the appointment of another Trustee in the place of the sad Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody.—Dated this 13th day of June 1867.
KEIR, PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Attornies for the Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GUNPATROW CHINTOBA ASSOYER, contracted and agreed to take in Mortgage from ANTONIO GONSALVES VIEGAS, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate in Curwady Lane, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 27 and bounded as follows : on the East by the house of A. G. de Mello, on the West by the house of S. de Monte, on the North by the house of F. de Monte, and on the South by the Passage. And also all that other piece or parcel of Fazendary Land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house which is under building thereon, situate at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 112 square yards, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 95 and bounded as follows : on the East by the passage, on the West by the house of De Souza, on the North by the house of P. De Mello, and on the South by the passage, that if any person or persons having any claim or demand to on the said properties so agreed to be mortgaged as aforesaid by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise interested therein ; he she or they are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, the mortgagee, at my house situate at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, No. 125 within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the mortgage will be completed without referring to such claim.—Dated this 13th day of June 1867.
GUNPATROW CHINTOBA.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, GENERAL IMPORTERS.—STATIONERY, FRESH FROM ENGLAND BY EVERY "OVERLAND" STEAMER.

EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.
Manufactured expressly for us by Messrs. DOBBS KIDD & Co.
This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

LETTER FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR, WHITE OR BLUEISH TINTED STATIONERY.
Cream or White Tint, or Bluish Tint, per Packet of five quires ...... Rs. 2 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 1 0

NOTE FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.
Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires ...... Rs. 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100. 1 0

INDIAN INLAND POSTAGE STATIONERY.
Letter size, OCTAVO, Cream Tint, best quality, one sheet with Envelope weighing under the quarter tola (single Indian Postage). Price per Packet of five quires ...... Rs. 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Pox of 100. 1 0
Letter size, OCTAVO, Blue Tint, one Sheet with Envelope Weighing under the quarter tola. Price per Packet of five quires 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 1 0

STATIONERY FOR OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.
One Quarto sheet, or two leaves with Envelopes weighing under the half ounce, and two Octavo sheets or four leaves also weighing under the half ounce.
Extra Superfine full sized Quarto, Letter Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires 3 0
Extra Superfine, OCTAVO, or Note Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires 1 8
Envelopes to suit either of the above, per Box of 100 1 4

SUPERFINE NOTE PAPER.
The "Baronial," extra large double thick, Cream Tinted Note paper, extra superfine, per Packet of five quires ...... Rs. 2 4
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 ...... Rs. 1 8
Superfine Octavo, or Note paper, thick, Cream Tinted, with Satin surface, per Packet of five quires Rs. 2 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100 ...... Rs. 1 4
Superfine Albert, or smaller sized note paper, thick, Cream Tinted with Satin surface, per Paket of five quires ...... Rs. 1 8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 1 0

MOURNING PAPER.
Extra Superfine Satin Surface Cream Tinted Note Paper, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires ...... Rs. 2 0
Black Bordered, Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, Black Bordered Paper, per Box of 100...Rs. 2 0

MOURNING PAPERS FOR OVERLAND POSTAGE.
Extra Superfine Large Note Paper, with Satin Surface, highly finished, Cream Tinted, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires ...... Rs. 2 0
Envelopes to suit the above, per Packet of 100 ...... Rs. 2 0

OFFICIAL FOOLSCAP PAPER OF THE FIRST QUALITY.
Per Packet of 5 quires
Foolscap, very faint Blueish Tint, with lines ...... Rs. 5
Do. do. without lines ...... " 5
Foolscap, Cream White, with lines ...... " 5
Do. do. without lines ...... " 5
Envelopes to suit the above, per box of 100 ...... " 3
All the Stationery imported by SOUNDY & Co. is of the very best quality, of English Manufacture, and as fresh supplies are received by every mail, constituents may be assured of being furnished with fresh, unspotted, and excellent paper.
To prevent correspondence and misunderstanding, Soundy & Co. beg to state that their terms are for cash only.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.
No. 1 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 70—containing
2 Saws. 2 Planes. 1 Mallet.
6 Chisels. 4 Gouges. 1 Gauge.
1 Compass(winged) 1 Draw Knife. 1 Glue Pot & Brush.
1 Oil Stone. 3 Turn Screws. 4 Files.
1 Square. 2 Hammers. 1 Axe.
1 Auger. 2 Spoke Shaves. 6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set. 1 Bed Wrench. 3 Punches.
1 Rule. 1 Chalk line & Reel. 1 Pincers.
2 Pliers. 6 Gimlets. 1 Marking Awl.
FURNITURE.
No. 2 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 50—containing
2 Saws. 1 Axe. 2 Hammers.
6 Rule. 1 Mallet. 1 Pincers.
2 Gimlets. 6 Brad Awls. 6 Chisels.
4 Gouges. 4 Files. 1 Oil Stone.
2 Punches. 1 Marking Awl. 3 Turn Screws.
1 Saw set. 2 Spoke Shaves. 1 Square.
1 Pliers. 1 Compass. 1 Plane.
1 Gauge. 1 Glue Pot & Brush. 1 Draw Knife.
1 Cutting Punch.
FURNITURE.
TERMS—CASH WITH ORDERS.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED in a Solicitor's Office a CLERK fully competent to make out Bills of Costs.—Apply to Mr. JOHN S. HURRELL, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—A pair of BUFFALOES and a pair of BULLOCKS. Apply at WATSON'S BUILDING, Esplanade.

TO LET.—Office premises well situate and ventilated, Rent Rs. 100 per month only. A Godown under the above may also be had with the same or separately. Apply at 25, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 13th June 1867.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Albert Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE Lane, inside the Fort, on FRIDAY the 21st day of June instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Report of the Liquidators up to this date, to appoint another Liquidator in the place of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna who has resigned, and to pass the following Resolutions :—
That the Liquidators be empowered under Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 to compromise.
To fix the remuneration to be paid to the Liquidators.
ARDASEER JAMSHIDJEE, } Liquidators.
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND SITUATED AT POONA, NEAR PARWUTTEE.—Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. DORABJEE PESTONJEE, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of valuable vacant ground with a properly built well therein situated in the City of Poona, near Parwuttee, and containing by admeasurement 7,347 square yards or thereabouts. The ground is surrounded by a wall and a foundation for Bungalow is laid thereon, and is bounded as follows : that is to say on the North by the property of Ameerchund Badrichund, on the South by the property of Dhondjee Nagojee Durodey, on the East by the property of Venayeck Trimbuck Kalley, and on the West by a public road leading from Poona to Parwuttee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co,
Bombay, 13th June 1867. Auctioneers.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders takes place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, June 14th 1867 at the Company's Offices, David Sasson's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held May 6th 1867.
1st. That the report of the Directors concurred in by the Auditors now read to the Meeting, together with the Balance Sheet, made up to the 28th February last, be and hereby are adopted.
2nd. That the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.
3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and Mr. J. R. K. Johnson be appointed Liquidators, and their joint remuneration be two and a half per cent. As to one half thereof on the Assets realized and as to the other half thereof on the Assets divided among the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company.
Also to pass the following resolution :—
That the Liquidators may have power to compromise all calls and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts, calls or liabilities.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.
Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c , engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.
May 1867.

NOW READY.
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.
MAY NUMBER.
CONTENTS.
CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.
HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell ! ! !
TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.
PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.
Now ready,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTENTS :—
MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
AGENTS :
Bombay :—Messrs Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co ; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.
London :—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use whic is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants-traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, Bombay Gazette Press."
Bombay Gazette Press, June, 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed THIS DAY FRIDAY the 14th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th instant.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office :—

For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M. ; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon ; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M. ; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Rutnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	½ Tolah	¼ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ...... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ...... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance		Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah		50 Tolahs.		100 Tolahs.		Per 100 Tolahs beyond.	
	miles.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Not exceeding	300	0	4	0	8	0	12	0	12
"	600	0	8	1	0	1	8	1	8
"	900	0	12	1	8	2	4	2	4
"	1200	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	0
Above	1200	1	4	2	8	3	12	3	1

CALENDAR—JUNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ...... 17th 9h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter ...... 25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	14	Saturn 2° S of Moon at 6-41 A.M.	5 23	6 36	9 9	9 31
Sat.	15	Longest day.	5 23	6 37	9 51	10 11
Sun.	16	Trinity Sund y.	5 24	6 37	10 31	10 49
Mon.	17	Full Moon.	5 24	6 37	11 7	11 25
Tues	18	Mercury sets at 8 1 P. M.	5 24	6 37	11 42	11 59
Wed	19	Venus rises at 3-41 A.M.	5 21	6 38		0 16
Thurs.	20	Corpus Christi—Ascension o Q. Victoria.	5 24	6 38	0 34	0 51

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition ...Rs.	23 4	per Annum (in Advance).
" "	2 8	per Month.
Town Edition "	20 0	per Annum (in Advance).
" "	2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ...... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ...... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 7
AGRA	June 6	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 3	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	June 8
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MALTA	May 20
BANGALORE	June 8	MEERUT	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 8	OOTACAMUND	June 1
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	June 5
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 10
DELHI	June 4	PUNJAUB	June 4
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 27
HONGKONG	May 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

IN following up our remarks on the organization of an efficient European police force for India, we propose that this organization shall commence simultaneously with the reduction of the European army. The difficulties attending our recruiting system at home are increasing almost imperceptibly, and the reduction of the Military force in India may not take place for some time. It is just possible that this may not occur until a sudden demand is made upon the home army to proceed on field service. If the Government of India should not think of organizing a European police force in this country until the occurrence of this contingency, our views of raising a police force from the ranks of the army could not be carried out. Unquestionably the best men for a European police would be men selected from the army; men inured to an Indian climate, knowing something of the natives, and trained soldiers ready to act in concert, ready to obey, and able to take an important part in military operations. That hundreds of men who are tired of the army would be glad to avail themselves of an offer to join a district police when their term of military service had expired cannot be doubted. But in order to render the police popular with the army there must be the offer of special advantages; there must be superior pay, occasional promotion to the deserving, and fair pensions on declared unfitness. These financial arrangements are inevitable if we wish to secure such a force as is required, and they should be regarded just as a necessary military expenditure would be regarded. If the country could not be held without a European force of 70,000 men of all arms, Government would provide for the maintenance of this force out of the revenues of the country. And so in like manner, if by reason of the difficulties attending the recruiting system, a military force of more than 40,000 Europeans could not be kept up in India, and it was found necessary to supplement the military by a police force which could not be secured without a financial expenditure, that expenditure must be met. When it has been proposed to reduce the European army in this country, some of our economists have at once assumed that there would be a saving in the expenditure corresponding with the reduction of the force. It is assumed that having reduced the army by one-fourth of its present strength, an annual saving of about three millions would be set free for reproductive works or works of general improvement. It is forgotten that some portion of this saving would go towards the construction of fortifications, new barracks, and other essentials which would belong to the new system of a military strategic disposition of the European force. And no sooner was the reduction of the army completed, than it would be found that the best safeguard of a civil government viz. a reliable and efficient police, had not been provided. We may appeal with considerable confidence to all Collectors of districts in this country to speak of the value which a disciplined European police force would be to them. These officers are doubtless supplied with a native police; but how immensely would the power of Collectors be augmented if but 10 per cent of the present native force were Europeans? It does not require a moments consideration to decide this question: the financial difficulty alone stands in the way. And this is a difficulty which at once vanishes when a reduction of the European army is contemplated. If a force of 15,000 men was removed from India to-morrow, a portion of saved expenditure would be available towards maintaining a police force as a substitute for the loss of military strength. It cannot be questioned that a reduction of the European army to the extent of fifteen thousand men would be an absolute reduction of our present strength, even after we had availed ourselves of all the advantages which could be secured by an improved strategic disposition of the remaining force, and by complete railway communication. A European police force of only one hundred men in each Collectorate would bring back the balance of our lost power in the event of a reduction of the European army being carried out. Such a police force could not easily be cut to pieces during a rebellion or a mutiny; for it would have joined to it an equal if not greater number of loyal men able to take up arms. These small police forces in the districts would be the nuclei around which the whole European strength of the district would rally. The want of such centres of organization and discipline were only too palpable during the mutiny of 1857. Collectors and other officials could not then quit their posts except at the hazard of being considered deserters, and yet to stand fast was to submit themselves and their families to a merciless and excited mob. Had there been but fifty European police under each Collector at such a time, would not the Government of India have been spared very much of its anxiety on account of the European civil population?

Since the question of reducing the European force in this country has almost become a pressing necessity, and since the direction of opinion is leaning to the side of reduction, we think the Government of India cannot too soon bestir themselves seriously to enquire into the means that should be adopted for maintaining an equivalent force. If there is any value at all in the suggestion we have made, then the Commissioners of provinces, and the Collectors of districts, should at once have the question submitted for their opinion, while military men might be requested to offer their advice in the organization of a police force. If the reduction of the army and the employment of a substitute police are considered together, we are sure that clearer views will prevail than those which are now set forth by military reformers. It should not be forgotten that it is not intended to reduce our European military force in this country because that force is too great for the external defence and internal security of the empire, so much as because we are straitened in our recruiting system; hence if we have discovered our military weakness we should do what we can to make ourselves strong in other respects. A strategic disposition of our European force would not be sufficient to make up our lost strength. By raising a European police force no financial sacrifice would be required. And when the vast extent of our territory is considered, an expenditure of twelve millions per annum for maintaining a strong military Government does not seem by any means excessive, especially when it is remembered that a considerable native force is maintained also. The present expenditure under the head of police is about two and a half millions sterling per annum. In comparison of the military expenditure this seems excessive. Doubtless there are many police duties which should be performed by a native force, but there are other police duties which should always be entrusted to Europeans. The inefficiency of the police of India to perform the ordinary duties of rendering life and property safe is notorious, and no great improvement is likely to take place until a trained European body is associated with the native force. A single European officer is nominated Police Superintendent over an extent of country which he can scarcely traverse in a month; how can his vigilance be efficiently exercised over the scattered force placed under his charge? We remember a circumstance which was brought to our notice about three years ago. A mercantile gentleman and a reverend Divine proceeded by the N. W. line of railway far into the Deccan, and being unable to procure horses were wending their way on foot to some adjacent caves. The police came upon and seized them as deserters from a European Regiment. The commercial gentleman described himself and his firm, but without effect. He then described his friend as a *Padree Sahib.* "Oh" rejoined the shrewd police havildar, "all runaway soldiers pretend they are *Padree Sahib's.* I know you well enough, so come along to the Superintendent." "By all means let us be presented to the Superintendent," replied the commercial gentleman; "where is the Sahib." "At Punderpore, fourteen coss distant." And to Punderpore the party was escorted, travelling twenty-eight miles on a cold night in December, to be released as soon as presented to the head of the police. We notice this circumstance only to show the actual want of intelligent men in the provinces even in ordinary quiet times.

For our present purpose it will be sufficient if we sketch very briefly what we consider to be an adequate European police force for each Collectorate. We would have a full strength of 100 men, with four Military Officers in each district, and would give them rank and pay as follows :—

		Per mensem	Total.
1	Commandant Superintendent	Rs. 1,200	1,200
1	Second Commandant	" 1,000	1,000
2	Outpast Commandants, each	" 800	1,600
4	Chief Inspectors	" 250	1,000
4	Detective Officers	" 200	800
1	Sergeant Major	" 200	200
4	Sergeants, each	" 150	600
8	Corporals	" 125	1,000
4	Assistant detectives	" 125	500
25	Police Privates, 1st Class	" 100	2,500
50	Police Privates, 2nd Class	" 75	3,750

Total Monthly Cost Rs. 14,150.

We would have all promotion from the lower grades to be dependent not only upon good character, but also upon an acquaintance with a knowledge of the language of the district, and this should be ascertained by previous examination. The men of this force would be recognized as "public servants," and offences committed by any of the members of the force would be specially punishable by law. As we propose to raise the force from the ranks of the army, and as the short enlistment term of ten years draws away the best soldiers from our army, it would seem in every way desirable to secure these men for the Police. On volunteering for the Police we would allow the previous military service to count for pension, making the full period of service twenty-five years. Considering the proposed increased amount of pay, we would abolish the issue of rations and family payments. These salaries should be sufficient for all the necessary wants of the men, except house accommodation, which should be provided by Government. The expense of maintaining police buildings in each Collectorate would be small as compared with the expense of maintaining the present improved description of Military barracks.

We have omitted to mention the appointment of a Medical Officer to the police force of each Collectorate. We would regard such an appointment as the most important amongst the official staff; for we would make this officer specially responsible for every thing connected with the public health of the district. In the strictest sense he should be the sanitary officer. The European force would help him in these duties; giving information of the rise or prevalence of all serious diseases, and supplying statistical notes for compiling those important reports by which the health of towns is so clearly guaged in civilized countries. The want of such an officer is even now severely felt all over India, and if Government will not see the folly of allowing the country to remain unprovided with a proper sanitary staff, the opportunity should be taken of making these appointments when the organization of a European Police is being considered. But if these sanitary officers should be appointed in the provinces, whether now or hereafter, the posts should be made sufficiently attractive to draw the best medical men in India into this service. The salary should be such as would enable the officer to devote himself to the great work of his office; there should be a monthly pay of Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,500, and all the advantages of furlough leave and military pension.

Before we can render our remarks on this European police question complete, it will be necessary that we should enter minutely into the financial considerations involved in it, and should show how much of the saving that would accrue from the army expenditure would be required to pay the entire force that would be required. It would also devolve upon us to explain what number of the existing native police force might be dispensed with, and the saving that would arise in consequence. Our views are necessarily imperfect, but there is no difficulty in improving the suggestions we have offered. The great question of giving strength to the Civil Government of this country, and of relieving the military Government of the anxiety of efficiently protecting the people in times of trial and danger, is what we have desired to consider in these articles, and we believe the strength and security of the country will be maintained, and can only be maintained by organizing a force such as we have proposed. There are yet a few suggestions remaining to be offered on this important subject.

REVIEW.

(Fourth Notice.)

SITANA *a Mountain Campaign on the borders of* AFFGHANISTAN, *in* 1863. BY COLONEL JOHN ADYE, C. B., *Royal Artillery.* London: RICHARD BENTLY & Co.

As the Volume before us is not a history of the campaign in Umbeyla Pass, and as it contains the merest outline of dry detail, concerning the splendid struggles in which the Frontier Force bore the brunt during two long winter months in the year 1863;—one naturally asks, why Colonel Adye should have inflicted the public with a pretended account on the subject, and especially so, when in our former notices, we explained how unequal any person must be to describe the varied incidents, and deadly struggles, attending the maintenance of the position of General Chamberlain's force, in the grand and almost alpine scenery around the Mahabun—who was not actually there until the close of the struggle. But about the time of these hostilities, there was a great desire manifested by the Commander-in-Chief, and chiefest military authorities, to wrest the control of the Punjaub Irregular Force from the civil powers of the Punjaub; the result of which would be, to reduce the feeling of chivalry which now animates it, to the dead level of dissatisfaction pervading the regular regiments of Bengal; and in speaking of this dissatisfaction, we do so without believing that just cause exists for the very universal complaint uttered by almost every officer in the Indian army. The recent changes in the system by amalgamation, and others now pending, the mistrust engendered, the greatly increased expense of living—together with the more frequent visits to Europe;—have undoubtedly done much to remove the patient satisfaction with which the Indian officers of days gone by dwelt in India; and to disturb the serenity of the almost vegetable existence they passed; but strange to say numbers of officers who have actually benefitted by these changes, are foremost among the grumblers.

The system of placing officers on general duty, in the best military stations, has had the worst possible effect; it encourages them to live a life of idleness,—they marry, breed poultry, and surround themselves with other incumbrances;—and these officers who do general duty over the entire Peninsula, are under control of the highest military authority,—even as Colonel Adye would have the Punjaub Frontier Force, and each one spreads as much dissatisfaction as did any Salmon-clad fakeer in the year 1857. Now, if there is a section of the Indian army, in which the old feeling of devotion and chivalry exists it is the Punjaub Irregular Force,—consisting of six field, and mountain batteries, five cavalry, and twelve infantry regiments; recruited from the wild mountain hordes of the frontier; the officers are for the most part selected, and the equipment and discipline well nigh perfect, the whole is under control of the Punjaub Government, and able "to carry out coercive semi-military proceedings without having their operations submitted to public view, or to the control and possible criticism of superior military authority," so writes Colonel Adye, who in his 'possible criticism' (whatever that may mean), has been obliged to confess, that, "as a fighting body, its deeds have ever shown it to be thoroughly well-manned, and admirably led." What more this military authority would like to make it, we are at a loss to conceive.

We can scarcely refrain from describing the splendid charges of the Goorkhas, and the yet more brilliant daring of the 1st Punjaub Infantry under Keyes;—these two corps, repeatedly covered themselves with glory; but all this is passed over in intended, or ignorant silence;—not so, however, the deeds of the troops under control of the highest military authority;—when writing of these, the author of Sitana soars beyond the dead level of his book, and oftentimes rises to eloquence; for example when the 71st Highlanders retake the Crag, which was lost by "the unaccountable conduct of a portion of the garrison," Colonel Adye writes; "Victory, however, was soon snatched from their eager grasp. The 71st Highland Light Infantry, who had taken a full share in every action of the campaign, were the men selected by Chamberlain to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and were not wanting in this hour of need." The magnificent rivalry of the frontier regiments in this charge up the rugged crag side, is left unnoticed.

Passing on to the last chapter but one in Colonel Adye's book, we find it headed, "Abortive negotiations for peace: General Garvock succeeds to the command, and defeats the enemy in two actions; Termination of the War."

General Garvock was at the time of the preceding events, commanding the Peshawar Division, having recently arrived from England, and though he really commanded while the enemy suffered the final defeat;—his arrival was quite unimportant, for the enormous re-inforcements General Chamberlain had waited for—had arrived; and General Wilde (an officer of great frontier celebrity), had taken command after a severe wound had prostrated General Chamberlain; the enemy meanwhile had grown greatly disheartened by repeated and numerous losses, their villages were filled with wounded, and the Bonairs half inclined to peace.

Our force at the time of General Garvock's arrival numbered close on 9,000 men; every mile of the Grand Trunk Road through the Punjaub, was being traversed by troops hastening to what appeared to be a huge frontier campaign. General Garvock arrived at the earliest date, on which an aggressive attack could be made with any degree of certain success; he had had no experience whatever in frontier warfare, and wisely permitted General Wilde to carry out the entire arrangements, and in these arrangements General Wilde was most ably assisted by Colonel Turner; the result of our advance, was an immediate success; and the enemy retired by thousands to the crest of the pass of Bonegh, which at nightfall must have been crowned by at least 30,000 fighting men. The Bonairs having made peace, conducted about eight English officers, and the Guide corps to the village of Mulka on the northern slope of the Mahabun:—the village was burnt, and our troops rejoined the camp in Umbeyla Pass, and commenced a hasty evacuation of their well fought position; and a few days saw the regiments dispersing to the various cantonments. We had accomplished the design for which we originally set out, but the manner in which we were held at bay, the infinitesimal retribution exacted from the tribes, and our almost indecent haste in evacuating the mountains, did much to injure British prestige, and more to auger the tribes inhabiting the range bounding our possessions on the North-West.

General Garvock was made a K. C. B.—and his A. D. C. who did not join until hostilities had concluded, was recommended for a Brevet Majority!

Nothing could have been more unfortunate for General Chamberlain than to have been compelled by his wound to resign, after having borne the anxiety and toil of the command, and after having prepared all for a final blow—to resign to another when victory was already awaiting the order to advance.

We will, in parting with Colonel Adye and his book, extract one more paragraph from his concluding chapter, to shew the idea which appears to have been uppermost in his mind when writing *Sitana*, and which he has introduced whenever an opportunity has offered, "Our long weak line of frontier is guarded, as already described, by troops raised on the spot, who are (italics ours) *not under the Commander-in-Chief*, and with the exception of Peshawar, there are no English soldiers to be seen.

The impolicy of the divided command has long been notorious. Even as long ago as 1850, the anomaly was proposed to be abolished; but the personal differences between Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor General, and the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, led to the adjournment of the question, which has remained in abeyance ever since." The campaign of 1863 shewed us that in dealing with a single border tribe, we roused half Affghanistan; and we learnt that an expedition of that kind must never again be heedlessly undertaken. No force these mountaineers could bring against us in the open plains would avail, but as soon as we attack them in their own fastnesses, their peculiar style of harrassing warfare is a match for our disciplined troops. There can be no doubt but that an advance on our part, beyond the wall of snow separating us from Central Asia, would lead to interminable and disastrous warfare, the ruler of Affghanistan must be subsidised, if we would keep the Russians from the Oxus, Cashmere, and the Khyber.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH JUNE.

	PER CANDY.
OLD	
Dharwar Sawginned	225 to 230
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee, Akote	235 to 237
Khandeish, Barsee	228 to 230
Dhollera, Bhownuggur	235 to 240
Hingunghaut	245 to 250
Broach	238 to 240
Veeraval	220 to 228
Vingorla	235 to 240
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260

Ready Sales ...... 375 Candies.
Market Firm.

WE understand that Brigadier General Brice C. B., Royal Artillery, has arrived at Kamptee, and assumed command of the Nagpore Field Force. General Shubrick who has vacated the command on promotion was a passenger to England by the last outgoing mail steamer.

WE hear from Berar, dated 11th instant, that the monsoon broke over that district the previous night; towards the Adjuna Hills the fall of rain was heavy accompanied by heavy storms of thunder and lightning, whilst in the vally in the Akola District very little rain fell. The rivers are all full, the water having come down with a rush, but they have abated again. The air is very much cooler.

A PRIVATE letter from Madras of the 8th instant, informs us that "the Directors of the Bank of Madras have almost unanimously decided upon opening an Agency in Bombay. The Bank of Bombay charges the Bank of Madras so much a month for managing its business, and the Directors of the Bank of Madras think they might as well do their own business in Bombay. If the local government at Madras sanction the scheme, an Agency will be opened at once." We hardly think the Madras Government will venture to sanction the new Agency without a previous reference to Simla, where the Bank of Bengal will do their best to upset it.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday announces some important promotions in the Royal Engineers. Major General Sir Robert Napier is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General as is also Major General and Colonel Walter Scott. Major General and Colonel Commandant Goodfellow, Colonel H. Blois Turner, Colonel Tremenheere, Colonel Trevelyan, and Colonel Sir Henry Durand are all promoted to the rank of Major General. The same notification also announces that Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy is appointed Colonel, vice Colonel and Major General Turner, and that Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel DeLisle is appointed Colonel vice Colonel Tremenheere promoted. Captain Trevor is made Lieutenant Colonel in place of Colonel Kennedy, and Captain St. Clair Wilkins is also made Lieutenant Colonel in place of Colonel DeLisle.

ORDERS according to the *Englishman*, have been received from England for laying a double line of rails on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway, and the earth-work between Luckeeserai and Allahabad is to be proceeded with at once. The arrangements, as we gather from our contemporary, imply the completion of this work in the course of 1868, as the materials for the contemplated doubling of the line will be forwarded in three instalments, the last arriving in the beginning of next year. For some reason known only to the authorities the whole cannot be forwarded at once. This energetic action on the part of the East Indian Company ought to prove an additional incentive to the G. I. P. Company to push on with the doubling of their line so far as already constructed, and to be prepared for doubling the section now being constructed between Khundwah and Jubbulpore, as soon as one single line of rails has been laid, and the connection with the extension of the East Indian line to Jubbulpore effected.

THE *Friend of India* in discussing Colonel Havelock's estimate of Lord Clyde's generalship in the mutiny two weeks ago stated that "in deference to his representations Lord Gough drew back that fatal half mile at Chillianwallah." A correspondent of the *Friend* under the Signature of "H" thus indicates Lord Clyde's conduct on the occasion, but our contemporary is dissatisfied with the vindication and by a fair amount of casuistry attempts, but unsuccessfully, to stick to his point :—The letter of "H" is as follows :—

"On that day at least it behoves men to treat Colin Campbell's name tenderly. But for him the enemy's retreat or withdrawal would have been anticipated by a rout. It was he who at the darkest moment, when our line was being swept by a murderous fire, wheeled round the 61st and, putting himself at their head, in his own words 'rolled up' the Sikh Line and captured the destroying battery. This saved the army. But for that half mile's work a scape-goat was necessary. Lord Gough could not bear the burden himself—that was beyond him. The version you have given, whispered for a season, reached England. Colin Campbell in those days had no big friends there, and in this country many of his own service viewed him with jealousy. One of those—now in high position in London—then not indisposed to toadyism, was about Lord Gough. He was and is a man of the pen and not without a taste for intrigue. Campbell concealed not his contempt for the qualities of his rival, for rival in a manner he was. To him men attributed the currency of the tale alluded to. When Sir Colin became aware of the report he took effectual steps to show its falsity, for false, entirely false, it was. He drew up an authenticated statement of the part he had borne in the day's work. This was published. It drew forth the frankest admission of his innocence. *The retreat or withdrawal on that dreary night had begun before Sir Colin reached* Lord Gough to speak of his own division. Some months after these events, when Lord Gough had left India, the writer of this was present when Sir Colin met Pat Grant, and thus addressed him—'Grant, we are both soldiers, I desire to ask you a question which affects my character as a soldier. But if from your position to Lord Gough, you feel a difficulty in replying I shall not complain. It is this—Had the retirement of Chillianwallah begun or not, when I joined you and Lord Gough to report?' I shall not easily forget Grant's soldierly look and frank speech, when he replied—'I have no difficulty in answering. It had begun, for the movement had been ordered before you came up or spoke.' That other party to whom I have alluded was

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

present when this conversation occurred. To him Sir Colin turned after cordially thanking 'his brother soldier' Grant—'and as for you (snapping his fingers) I don't care a——what you say.' There is no doubt that during the Mutiny Campaign, prejudice and jealousy so possessed and warped him, that but for the loyalty, patience and tact of the chief of the Staff, Sir Colin would have been overwhelmed. Never was man served and supported with more self-denial than Lord Clyde by Sir W. Mansfield. There was one thing which never failed to relieve Sir Colin of his precautions. A shot fired, the enemy before him and these mists were dispelled, then he was as ready and forward to strike as Napier or Nicholson. So it was in the hill and border fights at Peshawur, a few years before. No holding back then, he learnt his work entirely, as one of India's best said of him—' the first in a Pass and the last out.' Bear in mind at the Alma, when the Royal Duke seeing the Guards stricken and struggling, suggested that they should retire to form, Sir Colin's speech—' Better that every man of H. M.'s Guards should be taken than that one should turn his back on the enemy.' This was worthy of one of Plutarch's men."——H.

MAILS will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain and Foreign Europe by the Bombay and Bengal Steamer *Gunga*, which will leave Bombay to-morrow, and is expected to reach Aden in time for the Calcutta Homeward Mail Steamer. The Letter Boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 10 A. M., and the Letters will be liable to the following rates of Postage.

For Aden.—Indian rates.

For Egypt.—British rates at 8 annas per ½ ounce.

For England and the Continent.—The usual Steam Postage rates.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. on the previous day.

THE *Englishman*:—The Rajahs of Duttea and Tehree are each to receive an additional salute of four guns, but the object of this addition has not yet transpired.

THE *Friend of India*:—Sir Richard Temple is as fortunate as he deserves to be. No sooner does he take charge of the Resident's duties at Hyderabad than he reaps the rewards of Sir George Yule's painful labours to reconcile the Nizam to his trusty minister, Sir Salar Jung. The very severe and dignified reproof administered by the Viceroy has brought the Nizam to his senses, and His Highness has bestowed on his minister a princely gift of jewels to the value of half a lakh of repees—five thousand pounds. This has had the best effect on the public mind in the Deccan, and has given great moral support to the able minister who has resumed his task of consolidating and promoting the various reforms and improvements previously in progress. The letter of the Nizam to "His Illustrious Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence Bahadoor, G. C. B. and G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India," is sufficiently curious in itself and characteristic of His Highness, to demand a place in our columns. After the customary compliments it proceeds:—

I have received with exceeding pleasure your Excellency's kind letter, redolent of good will, in which you observe that you have learnt in correspondence with the Resident the displeasure which I had entertained against my Minister: that this had caused your Excellency much grief and trouble because you are anxious for the removal of the differences and ill feeling that had sprung up between me and my Minister: that you assured me that the Minister would ever pay me the respect and submission that is incumbent on a faithful servant: and the whole of which is in concordance with the alliance and friendship subsisting between our two Governments. Indeed after having examined its friendly contents, I felt satisfied that every intimation which your Excellency had given was only in harmony with the ancient alliance and sincere attachment of our two States to each other. In reply, I assure you that the Minister alluded to is one of the old and favoured servants of this Government. Before the arrival of your kindly communication he had already been promoted after the fashion of the affection and favour always shown to my servants. Your friendly pen has added that I should repose perfect confidence in, and grant my full support to, my faithful minister. I assure you that I find him always of a disposition ready to be submissive, subordinate and loyal to me: and that my relations to him will remain those of favour, cordiality, confidence, and support.

THE same:—Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of 16th April, on the future arrangements for the government of Mysore, is so far satisfactory that it most distinctly preserves the rights and welfare of the people—"Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of those who have now for so long a period been subject to their direct administration, and they will feel it their duty, before replacing them under the rule of a native sovereign, to take all the pains they can with the education of that sovereign; and also to enter into a distinct agreement with him as to the principles upon which he shall administer the country, and to take sufficient securities for the observance of the agreement." The period at which, after the death of the present Maharajah, the adopted son is to be recognised, is left to the Indian Government, which may fix any time it pleases as his majority. Meanwhile the arrangements for the prince's education, in Mysore itself, are to be reported to the Secretary of State. Believing that the leopard cannot change his spots except in one way, we have little hope that the prince will ever be fitted to rule four millions of people accustomed to English administration for half a century. But, in case of his failure, the securities taken will be such that our ordinary administration will be restored. At the same time Mysore will have to pay a larger military subsidy.

THE London Correspondent of the *Friend of India*:—There is a strong rumour floating about that the Indian Secretary has sanctioned a proposal to erect a fortification at Jumrood, or somewhere in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, at an expense of 90 lakhs of rupees. I hope it is not true, because Peshawur is one of the pestilential stations in India, to which Runjeet Sing always sent his mutinous regiments when he wished to dispose of them; because the erection of such a fortress in such a locality cannot fail to disturb the public mind on the frontier and lead to the impression that the British Government was apprehensive of dangers, which did not exist before, and which will be traced to the advance of Russia; and because an army invading India from the West would be sure to turn it, that is, to avoid the Khoord Cabul, and the Huft Kotul, and Jugdulluk and the Khyber, and take the other route to the south of it which is comparatively free from these natural obstacles. How much better would it be to expend the money which this fort must cost, in guaranteeing the capital required for the construction of a Rail from Lahore to Peshawur, which would make our position there impregnable. It is quite possible, however, that the decision which the India House is said to have come to, has reference only to a proposition which has long been before it, of strengthening the fortifications of Peshawur; but in that case there can be no occasion for so astounding an outlay as that which is reported.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA 13TH JUNE.

THE Bank of Bengal has this day reduced its rates one per cent all round.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 25TH MAY.

HIS HIGHNESS during the last fortnight has been staying at Cairo, amusing himself by reading old love letters and tearing them, and afterwards he and the young Prince burn the fragments. It is said he will not come here till Nubar Pasha, his envoy returns from Constantinople. His Highness makes no secret of his ill-will to A'ali and Fuad Pasha, and swears vengeance against them. It is said Nubar has been requested to invite them to spend a few weeks here. You may conjecture what that invitation means. The troops he has now recalled from Candia. The Greeks are beginning to speak a little more pacifically of the Viceroy, but in their hearts they abhor him and the part he has taken against "their patriot brethren of Crete."

The military conscription this year is to be greatly enlarged. The number to be *courbashed* into the ranks will be 50,000, of whom Cairo and the surrounding districts are to contribute 30,000! In addition to the muscle and sinew of the Army, extensive orders have been given to Monsieur Bravay for breech-loaders for the whole of the Infantry.

To meet the cost of this a forced loan is spoken of. Mr. Sydney Schutz, Bravay's partner has offered to subscribe half a million. He is now extending his operations throughout Egypt. The Bank has been undergoing extensive alterations and additions. The half of the East side of the O'Kella in which the banking business have hitherto been carried on, has been added to the accommodation. Several English gentlemen have been added to the Staff lately, and Bravay and Schutz's Bank promises to be a great success, as it deserves to be.

To meet the cost of the addition to the military staff and accoutrements a national loan (which means a *forced* loan) is spoken of. It is said that when the Viceroy was a Tantah the other day he sent for a number of Sheik-el-belets, and after *palavering* with them as to what H. H. intended to do for them and their people, some of the creatures of the Viceroy had the audacity to say that so well pleased were they with His Highness' assurances that they (the Sheikhs) were ready to *offer* on the part of the fellahs a *loan* of half a million sterling! The Viceroy affected not to want the loan and in his own peculiar way thanked these merciless peasant-drivers. But poor deluded peasants! Your "offer" will be wrung out of you as soon as the pressure comes on the Viceroy to pay the wages due to his employés and that is not many weeks off.

There is some scandal with reference to a gigantic transaction in grain concluded with two Alexandria houses by which the Viceroy it is said will clear two million of francs, *after* the said houses are well paid. If all that is said is true—we shall soon have not only to import grain, but pay for it at famine prices.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Azizie Company is to be held at Cairo on the 7th of June, when as last year it is believed a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. is to be paid OUT OF DIVIDEND! The Company is working at an enormously daily loss, and yet their dividends exceed the Oriental Bank Corporation, and double those of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Nearly one-fourth of this Company belongs to the Viceroy—so by and bye perhaps if he manages as hitherto he will not only not lose much, but be the sole proprietor of the Company!—*Vive le Viceroi*!!

Two of the Viceroys' wives had yesterday within an hour of each other a boy! His Highness is not quite satisfied with this sudden addition to his family. The other day he said "Well, between Mustapha (his brother) and I, there are only three hours, and it is only a two hours difference. Let me see! I do not see why I should not be a father every ten minutes! I am sure of it." On this or rather a kindered subject, I give you the following items from the English Constantinople paper:—

At the approaching circumcision of the young Princes, 12,000 children of the capital and the adjoining districts will, it is said, be admitted to the rite, in accordance with the established custom on the occasion of these pious but expensive fetes. The ceremony will extend over several days, and will, it is estimated, cost nearly 40,000*l.*,—to be paid, of course, out of the imperial privy purse.

The rumour is revived at the Porte that it is the intention of the Government to extend the *vilaet* system to the whole of the empire in Europe and Asia. In pursuance of this intention, Smyrna will be reduced to the rank of a caimacamlik, the chief seat of government for the province being transferred to Aidin, which will give its name to the new satrapy. Surreya Pasha, the present governor of Smyrna, will be the new governor-general.

A little revolution has taken place in the Palace. Nevres Pasha, the often dismissed and reappointed chief chamberlain, was again relieved of his functions, and is succeded by Djemil Pasha, the youthful first aide-de-camp, who is himself replaced by Riza Bey, a protege of the Grand Vizier. Djemil Pasha, who is the son of the governor-general of Bagdad, is one of the most rising "Young Turks" of the day, and—what cannot always be said for imperial favourites—deserves his promotion.

A letter from Jerusalem says:—

The temporary roof which is to cover the Holy Sepulchre until the cupola is rebuilt, was finished before Easter. The French and Russian consuls, as also the Governor of Palestine, were present at the solemn erection of the cross which crowns the construction. The population of the holy city and the numerous pilgrims saw in this ceremony a sign of the earnest desire of the three Powers to carry out the terms of the convention lately signed. The rebuilding of the great cupola commenced immediately afterwards. The best agreement exists between the French and Russian architects who direct the works. The crops throughout Palestine are most promising; trade has revived of late, and money, which was very scarce, is again obtainable. Commercial affairs are only checked by the unsatisfactory state of political matters in Europe.

The following notice has been sent to me for publication:—

DIED.—At Ibraila, on the 27th of April, of apoplexy, Emily Jane, wife of Frederick C. Brown, H.B.M. Vice-Consul,—relations, friends, and poor suffering an irreparable loss.

From Asia Minor a friend writing from Ismidt, mentions that spring had come again to gladden their fields, and that the season had been most favourable for agricultural operations.

From Scio I hear that a young, good-looking Greek girl a member of a highly respectable family has become a convert to Roman Catholicism, to the great scandal of the place. After undergoing a period of probation Miss Julia della Decimo was formally received and christened as a Roman Catholic on Easter Sunday, with all the ecclesiastical pomp customary on such occasions. But some days afterwards several of her relatives, alleging that her change of religion was not a voluntary act, seized the young lady, and had her conveyed to the Greek Consulate, where she was practically under lock and key. She contrived, however, to effect her escape, and took refuge in the house of the Catholic Bishop. This was the immediate prelude to a very unseemly disturbance, a noisy crowd beset the Bishops house, with a near relative of the girl as a ring-leader, and undeterred by the fact of the terrible French flag floating over it, broke open one of the doors, and insisted upon the refugee being given up to them. Owing, however, my informant writes, to the prompt interference of the French and Austrian Vice-consuls, who agreed that the girl should be sent home in a couple of days, the attacking party was appeased, and the storm for the moment blew over. But a full report of the affair having been duly sent to Count Bentivoglio, the French Consul-general at Smyrna, that potentate was mightily incensed, and steamed off on the following day as fast as the *Renommee* frigate could carry him, and addressed a thundering demand to the Turkish governor, Mustapha Pasha, for the immediate arrest and punishment of the brawlers who had dared to violate the domicile of a French *protege*. Mustapha Pasha demurred to this demand, and did not seem to see that he had anything particular to do with the matter, but sent a report for instructions to his superior, Husni Pasha, governor-general of the Archipelago, which had the effect of bringing down that functionary in all haste from Mitylene, and he has engaged to conduct an inquiry *in propria persona* into the the whole affair.

The general impression is that as poor Mustapha Pasha is not popular here, he will be offered up as a scape-goat to the wounded dignity of M. Bentivoglio in the business, and will receive his *conge* for good from the island of Scio. The French admiral has returned to Smyrna, and Count Bentivoglio, it is understood, will follow him in a day or two. Thus it is we do things in Scio.

From Aleppo (North Syria) I hear that that city and Province continue to be in a very unsatisfactory social condition. Amongst the poor the greatest distress prevails. Upwards of 8,000 of the lower class of Christians are in daily want of the bare necessaries of life. There is scarcely any employment, and three-fourths of the silk and cotton factories are closed. The harvest is promising, but there are three months to tide over till harvest begins, with the contingent dangers of locusts and other visitations.

3,000 of the Armenians of Zeitun have become Roman Catholics! and the Catholic Bishop of Marash has sent his Vicar-General and a number of ecclesiastics to administer to the spiritual wants of the new converts.

The Romanist Fathers of the Holy Land have purchased a large property at Marash, upon which they intend to build a Church and Convent. This movement towards Catholicism is making great progress throughout Cilicia, and even in Lower Armenia, and it will now be encouraged by the subsidies and support which the mission to Europe of the Catholic Armenian Primate, Mgr. Hassoun will enable him to enoure.

The session of the Bucharest Chambers was brought to a close in the first week of May, when the following speech from the throne, communicated by Prince Charles, was read by the President:—

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes,—I thank you for the co-operation you have given my Government in carrying on the business of the country. I thank you also for the new laws, and for the modifications of previous laws, which you have passed. Both were called for by absolute necessity, and will greatly facilitate the public service.

Messieurs les Deputes,—It is to be regretted that you have not had sufficient time to vote a number of important laws and indispensable supplies, as also pensions to some old military and civil servants of the State.

Messieurs les Senateurs,—I have experienced keen regret that you have not thought proper to combine with the Chamber of Deputies relative to the bill for the provisional transfer of the Court of Cassation to Jassy, a measure which was recommended by very pressing considerations. I am confident, however, that next session you will recognise the wisdom of conceding to that town a satisfaction which is so warmly desired. I equally regret that the defects which you found in the budget of the Municipality of Bucharest should have led you to refuse the Municipal authorities of the town the resources demanded by its requirements. You have thus placed my Government in the greatest embarrassment at the very end of the Session. It is equally to be regretted that you should not have been able to occupy yourself with the law on Pensions; had you passed it, you would have guarded at an earlier moment against the disastrous future consequences with which the existing law threatens the public Exchequer.

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes,—I am happy to assure you that my Government constantly receives marks of the most kindly feelings from foreign Powers, and that our relations with neighbouring States continue on the most satisfactory footing. It is only a few days since I had the happiness of receiving amongst us as a guest the reigning Prince of one of the neighbouring nations with whom we have lived for many centuries in an unalterable fraternity.

At home, Providence has not so completely crowned my desires. The means which you voted for providing for the famine which afflicts a considerable part of the country were insufficient, and the sufferings of a portion of the rural population were not able to be entirely allayed.

I pray that the Almighty may bless, at least for the future, the labours of the tiller of the soil, for I hope that abundant harvests may rapidly obliterate even the very recollection of the sufferings of the past year. In returning to the bosom of the people whom you represent, carry to them, gentlemen, my most fervent wishes for their complete prosperity. CHARLES.

You will perceive the speech is full of regrets and reproaches and there is reason to deplore the unconstitutional language which the present ultra-radical Cabinet have thought proper to put into the mouth of the Prince whose confidence they abuse in seeking to make him the instrument of their party passions.

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Kurrachee per S. S. *Comorin*, to-morrow at 2 P. M.

THE Director of the Mekran Telegraph reported to Government on the 12th instant, that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, and the Russian also right yesterday, the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, but the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the morgue concerning the death of Antonio Pereira. On Wednesday last, the deceased went to bathe in a tank near Camateepoora and was drowned. Verdict accordingly.

HURJEEVUN PRAGJEE, a clerk in the employ of one Abba Oosman, a timber merchant, has been committed by Mr. Showell to the ensuing Criminal Sessions on a charge of committing a criminal breach of trust by fraudulently misapplying Rs. 1,300, the property of his master.

ON Tuesday last, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Showell committed Wullub Walia to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 170, the property of Mr. John Cavanagh, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital touching the death of Sewoo, woman, who had been suffering from asthma for several years; and being tired of life, terminated it by taking a poisonous dose of opium on Wednesday evening last. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Major Cuppage, of Her Majesty's 96th Regiment. This melancholy event took place yesterday at his residence after a few days' illness. The funeral of the deceased took place this morning and was well attended by his brother officers and the officers of the Brigade, friends and admirers of the deceased.—*Poona Observer, June* 13.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of cotton received at, and exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the fortnight ending 18th May, 1867:—

Names of Station.	Number of Docras received up to the close of last fortnight.	Number of Docras Exported up to the close of last fortnight.	Total Number of Docras received up to date.	Total Number of Docras Exported up to date.	Number of Docras remaining at end of the Week.
Nagpore	1,136	1,125	1,1·5	1,125	..
Boree	..	...	..	...	..
Sindee	4,653	4,653	4,653	4,353	..
Wurdah	36,402	35,336*	37,259	37,085	174
Poolgaum	27,987	27,525	28,075	27,613	..
Chandoor	4,919	4839	5,662	5,642	20
Budnaira	1,07,652	94,051†	1,15,106	1,01,611	500
Moortizapore	29,176	28,639	30,846	30,180	234
Akola	16,339	16,263	17,092	17,043	49
Sheagaum	2,1[illegible],451	209,893‡	2,13,517	2,12,937	180
Nandoorah	71,362	71,084	73,358	72,690	455
Mulkapore	2[illegible],497	23 341	24,083	23 927	..
Boorhanpore	8,221	8,221	8,221	8,221	..
Khundwah	23,078	22,878	23,938	23,938	100
Total..	5,64,862	5,48,855	5,82,935	5,66,565	2,112

* Including 622 half-pressed and 120 full-pressed bales.
† Including 710 half-pressed bales.
‡ Including 23 half-pressed bales.

THE number of deaths in Bombay (excluding infants still-born) for the week ending Tuesday, 11th June, was 333, being 50 more than during the week ending 4th June. The mean of the corresponding week in the preceding five years was 389. The number of reported births during the week exclusive of still-born was 86:—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of Reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	9	4
	Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort, Northern	39,258	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	12	8
	Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
B.	Market	75,402	1	5	1	4	11	2	...	24	15
	Mandwee	41,152	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	13	...
	Chukla	41,442	...	4	...	4	11	...	...	19	5
	Oomburkharee	63,020	1	5	...	13	22	...	...	41	9
	Dongree	60,259	...	5	..	14	3	1		23	4
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	...	2		11	12	1	...	2[illegible]	4
	Phunuswaree	22,529	...	1		3	4	...	...	8	...
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	...		4	8	...	...	12	1
	Kharatulao	23,454	...	4	...	9	6	1	...	20	4
	Koombarwara	23,085	...	3	...	7	6	...	...	16	9
	Khetwaree	29,177	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	10	...
	Girgaon	21,505	...	3	...	1	6	...	...	10	...
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	3
	Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	1	...		...	1	...	...	2	...
E.	Mazagon	21,781	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1
	Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	3	12	...	21	17	1		54	5
	Parel	7,002	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	9	2
	Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
F.	Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahim	19.459	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	4
	Wurlee	10,211	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	7	2
W.	Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
	Non Resident & Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Bombay	816,562	6	47	1	126	145	8	...	333	86
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		44	31	7	209	91	6	1	389	...

STEAMER REPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

MASSENDUM, 13TH 7 A. M.—H. M.'s Steamer *May Frere* arrived from Muscat and left immediately for Bassidore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—13TH JUNE.

SATTARA, 13TH, 3 P. M.—Communication Kolapore at 2-5 P. M.

DEESA, 13TH, 3-30 P. M.—Interruption Erinpoora since 1 P. M.

VINGORLA, 13TH, 9-5 A. M.—Communication Goa at 9 A. M.

RUTLAM, 13TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Neemuch continues.

DHARWAR, 13TH, 8 A. M.—Communication Bellary at 7-45 A. M.

BELGAUM, 13TH, 10-50 A. M.—Communication Dharwar at 10-40 A. M.

INDORE, 13TH, 5 P. M.—Interruption Beora since 3 P. M.

AGRA, 13TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Jeypore first line continues.

KURRACHEE, 13TH, 11-30 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

GEO. III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MR. MAYHEW appeared yesterday before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould for the purpose of moving, on the petition of Dinshaw Dorabjee, that the Geo. III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company should be wound up by the Court.

Mr. Dunbar said he was instructed on behalf of the Company to ask that the matter might be allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

The Judge: There is no voluntary liquidation going on, is there?

Mr. Mayhew: Not at present

Mr. Pigot said he appeared for Messrs. Schuster and Co., a large creditor, who he said had the strongest possible objection to letting this Company go into voluntary liquidation.

The Judge: That is not what is asked.

Mr. Pigot: But the object of the postponement is to get the Company into voluntary liquidation.

The Judge: Well, I think that is very reasonable. Under a winding up by the Court there is enormous expense, and there are fees to be paid on every occasion. Everything must be sanctioned by the Court, and for every thing there is a fee. It is very profitable for the lawyers, but extremely unprofitable for everybody else. Voluntary liquidations are far preferable when carried on properly by the liquidators.

Mr. Pigot: Under ordinary circumstances I agree in what your Lordship has said, but I think that the circumstances of this case make it an exception.

Mr. Marriott, who appeared for the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, consented to the postponement.

The Chairman: What is the case for an adjournment?

Mr. Dunbar read an affidavit by Mr. Peile which stated that at a meeting of the shareholders on the 11th inst. it was resolved that the Company should be wound up voluntarily, and that another meeting had been called for the 26th inst. to confirm that resolution and to appoint liquidators. The learned counsel said there was a great desire on the part of some of the shareholders to resuscitate the Company, and, with that view, to place it under voluntary liquidation and endeavour to keep possession of the machinery and other property, instead of sacrificing it all by having the Company wound up by the Court.

His Lordship said he would allow an adjournment of three weeks.

Mr. Mayhew said the matter had come first before his Lordship on the 8th February, but that during the five months which had elapsed no effort had been made to reduce the claim of the petition creditor (Rs. 1,20,000) by a single rupee. The affidavit did not show that there was the slightest chance of an arrangement being made for the payment of the creditors; and the Company did not appear to have any assets whatever except the property.

The matter was adjourned till Monday the 24th inst., and no further adjournment was thereafter to be allowed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

POLICEMAN RECEIVING A BRIBE.—A policeman named Suntoo Suttoo, was found guilty of asking for and taking a bribe or unauthorised reward on Tuesday last, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN THE SAILORS' HOME.—John Richardson was convicted of having been drunk and disorderly in the Sailors Home, while he was an inmate there, and of having used abusive language to some of the other inmates and assaulted them. He was fined Rs. 5 with the alternative of ten days imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—A man named Jankee, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction, for having stolen a turban and some other articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 17, from one Balloo Luximon.

A SUSPICIOUS LOITERER.—Shaek Ahmed Mahomed Hassan, a reputed thief, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the County Jail for being found loitering along Dhobee Gullee, at 3 o'clock, without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

THEFT.—Ismall Mahomed was committed to prison for five months' with hard labour, for having a number of articles of clothing, of the value of Rs. 5, which belonged to a woman and which had been hung out to dry.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Owen Williams and A. Shrumberg seamen of the ship *Prince Albert*, was charged at the instance of the Master of the ship with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and were sentenced to undergo hard labour in the House of Correction for four weeks.

Ramjee Luximon, a mussal, was found guilty of having stolen a Saree, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for three months with hard labour.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SEPOY.—Jalalshah Bheegur was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of 30 days' imprisonment, for having assaulted a policeman.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(BEFORE B. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Moorar Tejpall was brought up from remand yesterday on a charge of voluntarily doing an act with the intention of causing such bodily injury to one Jumna, woman, as he knew to be likely to cause her death

The prosecutrix, a courtezan, had been in the prisoner's keeping some time before; and about midnight on the 28th ultimo the prisoner, who went to see her, was at his request permitted to sleep in her room for the night. Before retiring, she took her ornaments off, and, in his presence, put them in a box. About 2 A.M., she was awaked by being cut about the neck, and saw the prisoner cutting her with a knife which was produced in court. He then threw her on her face, gagged her, beat her on the head with a copper pot, and cut her on the back with the knife. She raised an alarm, which some of the neighbours took up, and the prisoner, in consequence, jumped out of a back window and made his escape. He was shortly afterwards brought in by a policeman and recognised by the prosecutrix, who was then removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Salmin Seedee was placed at the bar on the above charge in having caused the death of Sheik Ally Sheik Ismail, a Pound peon, in Taellee Mohla street on the 24th ult.

Mr. Hearn, Public Posecutior appeared for the prosecution.

The facts of the case have been already published. After the examination of several witnesses, the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FLETCHER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to thank you for your suggestion in your issue of June 1st that the Testimonial to the Senior Chaplain should take the form of a subscription of 20,000 rupees towards the Cathedral Restoration Fund. If each person now living who has benefitted by Mr. Fletcher's ministry gives or has given for him one rupee the thing will be done.

Please continue your advocacy of the proposal and ensure the thanks of the English Community in the Western Presidency which now recognizes your paper as the best exponent of their cause on this side India. A. Z.

June 7th, 1867.

CRICKET.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,—Your correspondent "I. Z. & Co." I hope he did not mean to take the name of the Zingari in vain, has got the list between his teeth and bolted. The selection of the Southern Eleven has *not* been generally left to a Poona Committee. The Captain of the Eleven last year was Colonel Aitken a Bombay man, which of itself speakes volumes. Efforts *have* been made to beat up recruits from outstations like Bombay but the duffers wont come to the front, except in very small quantities. The Southern Eleven for the last two years may have been weak as your correspondent says, but figures speak for themselves. Look on this picture.

In 1864... South made 239
,, ,, North ,, ... 238
,, ,, South ,, ... 261 with 5 wickets to go down.
,, ,, North ,, ... 259
In 1865... South ,, ... 167
,, ,, North ,, ... 168 with 1 wicket to go down.
In 1865... South made...... 154 with 3 wickets to go down.
,, ,, North ,, ... 453
In 1866... South ,, ... 262 2 men were sick & absent.
,, ,, North ,, ... 338
,, ,, South ,, ... 316 with 1 wicket to go down.
,, ,, North ,, ... 315

And then look on *this*.

In August 1863 Bombay made 328 with 5 wickets to fall. In August 1865 Bombay made 179, and Poona 262 in one innings, 10 wickets to fall. In August 1866 Bombay made 160 and Poona made 269.

Poona will be happy to see Bombay at cricket in 1867, and will, I hope, lick them again. A. X.

Poona, June 8.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As long as the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay confined their discussions to reconstruction, amalgamation, and other matters personal to themselves, I did not consider that, as an outsider, I had any right to interfere, but now that they have evinced the disposition they displayed at their last meeting to dip their hands into the pockets of the general public in order to make good their own losses, I consider that, as one of that general public, I am entitled to raise my voice in protest as loudly as the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. If the proposition that Government shall make good the losses of the Bank of Bombay or any part of them by presenting to that Bank the whole or any part of the £2,000,000 that have been squandered away, means that Sir Bartle Frere and every other person who was a member of the Government of Bombay from the time of the [illegible] way of the money until the time of the making of that fact public shall repay it, I have not the slightest objection, and I should be happy to add to the number of those to be made liable to repay the money, all who were Directors, Secretaries, Treasurers or Accountants of the Bank of Bombay during any portion of the same period; but if it means that those who did not put their faith in Sir Bartle Frere and his confreres, shall be taxed to pay the losses of those who did, I for one protest against the gross injustice of the attempt. The case would be different if Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues had been elected by us to the offices of trust they held, and, as regards the Bank of Bombay, if in no other matter, disgraced; but as we had no voice in their nomination, I maintain that we ought not to be called upon to answer either for their acts, or their masterly inactivity.

It is a capital stratagem on the part of the able-bodied shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, this placing of their widow and orphan co-shareholders in the front, because in the pity excited by their appearance we are apt to be led away from the real point at issue, namely, whether the general public is bound to make good to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, as shareholders, and not as widows and orphans, the £2,000,000 which the Directors, elected by those shareholders themselves, have, in consequence of the connivance on the masterly inactivity of Sir Bartle Frere and his confreres, been enabled to squander away; and I maintain that they are not, though I think that every farthing Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues and those Directors and their Secretaries, Treasurers, and Accountants possess ought to be confiscated for the benefit of the shareholders who so unfortunately trusted them with the control of their money.

The widow and orphan question however is a different one altogether, and, to prevent mistakes, ought to be kept quite separate and distinct. As widows and orphans the widow and orphan shareholders of the Bank of Bombay are doubtless entitled to sympathy and relief, and they ought to have it, but so ought the widows and orphans who have been ruined by the Directors of the Alliance Financial and of other Associations conducted upon similar principles. If, therefore, the proposition be to relieve all the widows and orphans who have been ruined by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, of the Alliance Financial, and of other similar institutions I, as one of the general public, will cheerfully pay my quota of a temporary income-tax to be levied for that purpose, if Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues, and the Directors, Secretaries, Treasurers and Accountants of the Bank of Bombay above referred to, and the Directors, Managers, Agents, Secretaries, and Accountants of every other Bank, Financial, and Reclamation Company that has failed from the end of 1864 up to the present time, be compelled to contribute to that widow and orphan fund all that they at present possess in the world and half of all their future earnings, but I strenuously protest against being compelled to make good any part of the losses of the able-bodied shareholders of the Bank of Bombay who are or ought to be quite as well able to earn their own livelihood as I am to earn mine. VINDEX.

[The writer of this letter requests us to state that it was written two days before our article of the 7th inst. on the same subject was published.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE P. W. D.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Day after day your paper is filled with the strongest censure of that "Juggernauth of a Christian Government" the Public Works Department, but I look anxiously in vain for any sensible well considered plan which you propose to substitute for the existing order of things. It is easy enough to criticize and pull down but not so easy to reconstruct. All other departments you remark have been reorganised and new systems of carrying on work have been introduced, but that Idol of the Government, the Public Works Department alone rears its head triumphant, untouched by the glorious innovations which have swept away or remodelled many of its sister departments. Surely, Sir, this speaks somewhat in favour of the Public Works Department; must there not be something inherently good in the system which enables it still to exists, while other systems inefficient and unpractical, have long disappeared. Either this must be the case I maintain, or else the difficulties and objections to carrying out any other system are considered to outweigh any defects that there may be in the Department as it now exists.

Do you honestly consider that if all the officers of Royal Engineers were in the course of a few months to rejoin their military duties at Poona, and Civil Engineers were substituted in their place and dotted about the country and told to carry out the works, as the Bombay and Baroda going Railway Engineers were told to carry out their railway, that there would be any change for the better or that the works would be more efficiently or more economically carried out? If you do believe so, what grounds have you for your belief; have the works which have been executed by Civil Engineers in this presidency been so efficiently and economically constructed as to lead you to suppose that a Civil Engineer management of public works affairs would be an improvement on that of officers of the Royal Engineers? I hold not.

Give the Royal Engineer officers the same freedom from budget restrictions that Civil Engineers in this country have enjoyed, and you would have had with some exceptions your works carried out if not more efficiently, certainly more economically.

Look at the Sind Railway what credit have Civil Engineers gained there? There is a line made over a level country with few obstacles of any importance to surmount and yet it cost the enormous sum of 19 to 20,000£ a mile.

Look again at the Bombay and Baroda Railway, a line that from end to end crosses a country as level as a billiard table and yet that too cost the enormous sum of £20,000 a mile; was there not gross mismanagement there? Who can say now how long the bridges over the Taptee, the Mhye and the Nerbudda can be guaranteed to last and whether when that Railway is opened to Agra or Delhi, the immense traffic of that 800 miles of line may not be brought to a sudden collapse by the failure of one or other of those bridges.

Look at the Vehar water works carried out under the skilful management of Mr. Conybeare; was there not wasteful expenditure there also?

I turn to the G. I. P. Railway which has certainly carried out works of great magnitude with much credit to itself but here also I find much to censure. The quiet subsidence of the enormous viaduct over the Goulburn, the failure and sweeping away of bridges on the Poona and Sholapore line, the Nagpore branch and the N. E. extension, the unsafe condition of the works between Bhosawul and Nagpore, the constant mishaps to many smaller works throughout the line, all these things are facts and prove that although Civil Engineers works with some exceptions are carried out with rapidity, it is generally at a very heavy cost and sometimes in a most inefficient manner.

And now to turn to Bombay. You mention the building of the Elphinstone Circle as a just feat; I confess that I fail to see any feat in it. Give any man unlimited means and he would be but a sorry fellow if he could not turn out as good work as that! On the other hand look at the buildings of the Public Works Department now in progress in Bombay and I think it will be conceded that the Leper Hospital, the new Eye Hospital and the Elphinstone College bear very favorable comparison with either the Elphinstone Circle or the Victoria Museum. The residents in the former have by this time learnt that the work of Civil Engineers is not quite so perfect as in theory they imagined it to be—other instances might be mentioned but I feel that these comparisons though forced upon me are somewhat odious. I may at any rate be pardoned for noticing the new bridge now being built over the Moota Moola at Poona, which to my eye is a work certainly equal to anything of its class in this Presidency.

Now I would not wish it to be understood from all this that I consider Engineer officers are in all cases to be preferred to Civil Engineers for carrying out large works; far from it; all that I hold is, that for the peculiar circumstances of this country, men with a fair scientific education are decidedly to be preferred to the class of men who now come out to India, who call themselves Civil Engineers and are frequently nothing but surveyors and who are often deficient both in education and in practical experience. Good men there are undoubtedly here and there, men who as Civil Engineers are superior to the Royal Engineer officers, but these are great exceptions; and I do not hesitate to say that for the general class of works which it falls to a persons lot to execute in this country, the gentlemen with cocked hats are in every way as well suited as their Civil Engineer brethren with the less distinguished but perhaps as ornamental, covering of the round hat.

There is perhaps one other point which I might mention as it so frequently falls under your censure; I refer to the Architecture of the Public Works Department. I think it should in justice be remembered that the sums doled out for public buildings are in most cases quite insufficient for architectural display; when Government is liberal, architectural genius will doubtless develop itself; the new Secretariat now in course of erection and designed by a gentleman with a cocked hat, would be an ornament to any city.

I feel that I must apologize for the length of this letter, but so much in exact and idle criticism has been passed upon the Public Works Department, and it has been the custom so frequently to compare its work unfavorably with that of independent Civil Engineers, that I thought the time had arrived when a word or two might with propriety be said on the other side of the question. VINDEX.

June 12th, 1867.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEERUT PANIC.

(From the Friend of India).

WE have now ascertained the official facts regarding the ridiculous panic at Meerut and Ghazeeabad, which one alarmist was unfortunately allowed to telegraph all over India and Europe. On Saturday evening, 18th May, Mr. Watson, the officiating Magistrate of Meerut, received by post a letter from Mr. H. D. Robertson, Magistrate of Seharunpore, enclosing "an indistinct circular note written in the Sanscrit character, fixing on Sunday evening for a demonstration of some kind." Mr. Robertson added that "the whole thing was doubtless fictitious," but as the letter had been posted at Meerut he hoped the writer would be discovered and punished. The Commissioner, who was absent but who had also been written to by Mr. Robertson, telegraphed to Mr. Watson to lay the letter immediately before the General. There was some difficulty in deciphering the letter clearly, and its contents were very obscure, but as there seemed a possibility of an attempt at some demonstration taking place on Sunday evening, the General thought it advisable to warn the troops to be in readiness to quell any disturbances that might arise. A clue was obtained to the writer of the letter, who was apprehended on Sunday and on examination turned out to be a lunatic. This is the account of Mr. Watson. The North-West Government has instructed the Magistrate to make every enquiry as to the man's antecedents and associates, since it is possible that the so-called madman may have been incited to this mischievous proceeding by others, and to find out whether he sent out any more letters and whether he was acquainted with the parties addressed.

The intercepted letter was addressed jointly to a Moonshee in the Canal Department and to the Tehseeldar of Roorkee. The following is a free translation of the best part of it:—"The people of Roorkee, Seharunpore, Hurdwar, Jowalloor, Kunkhul, and Ladhoonia have taken Rs. 50,000 from the Barthwas and Putteedars, Rs. 1,000 from the Goojurs of Geshpoora near the Canal, Rs. 5,000 from Roorkee, and a lakh from the white men (Gora.) Letters have been written to them. The owners of bungalows must give according to the rents received. The produce of half a beegah will be taken from each of the shop-keepers who have sown wheat on the banks of the Ganges. Let horses and carts be driven from Hurdwar to Allahabad, on both sides of the large Canal. Assistance will be given by the Zemindars and Putteedars. Build and prepare shops and houses. Send a reply by post. On the 3rd of Jeth, let all who respect Meentee (?) Shoga Singh of Lahore, the Cashmere and Jummo walla, Turkey, Persia, and Khorasan—let them all come also from Budreetumbol; foreigners from Mecca, Budreenath, Joalajee, Rawul Pindee, Kilas, will come. All should come prepared. Bring large Nuzuranas. Let fukeers, officials, zemindars, &c., come to the Sudder Kotwalee, the Collector's Havalut, near the Ice-house. People of all districts should come, and acknowledge receipt of this summons." Crazy as this production seems, after the red marks on every door post—which were common to Barrackpore and Calcutta with Meerut—and in our ignorance of native life and thought, it is impossible to declare that it has no meaning, until at least the result of the further enquiries is known. It is more easy to estimate the conduct of the Meerut officials in this matter. Mr. Robertson, of Saharunpore, appears to have attached little importance to the latter, while he did right in informing the Commissioner and in forwarding it to the Magistrate of Meerut. The latter also seems to have strictly confined himself to his duty in obeying the order of the Commissioner, unless, indeed, through any carelessness he allowed the fact to become public. This does not appear to have been the case. The panic in Meerut seems rather to have been caused by the General's order to the troops to remain in their lines during Sunday. Now there were 1,700 British soldiers and 27 guns to only 800 sepoys. In these circumstances it would surely have been better to allow the bulk of the Europeans to go to church as usual. But of this Government will be a better judge than the public. There can, however, be no doubt as to the character of the Commission's proceedings. Mr F. Williams, C. S. I., was "absent." Where? Was he in the hills? He could not be in any of the districts on duty in the depth of the hot season. Meerut was his headquarters and had he been at the post of duty all this would have been prevented. We trust his explanation will be made public.

"'YO' ET LES PRINCIPES DE '89.*"

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

"Yo" is a Chinese philosopher, who, having several times come into collision with "le pouvoir" in his own country, rescues a French chasseur-a-pied, who was badly wounded at the taking of the Summer Palace. While the soldier is getting cured he puts his friend *au courant* of European events, and, better than all, turns out of his havresack three old newspapers, which the Chinaman devours with philosophic greediness. "What do they mean," asks he, "by the principles of, 89, about which they all talk with such marked respect?" This staggers the chasseur. After several explanations in the style of M. Jourdain, he says, "Les principes de' 89 sont comme qui dirait la theorie des pekins, a l'aide de laquelle ils apprennent a desobeir reglementairement a leurs officiers." "Yo" isnot satisfied, but reads on, and at last, in a note, finds that in '89, at the glorious taking of the Bastile, was established the right of speaking writing, and publishing one's thoughts, &c. &c. &c. "That's the country for me," says he, still smarting under the treatment which he had received for having proved in a sort of Chinese "Essays and Reviews" that Confucius was not a god after all. So he turns his property into cash and goes off by the next English steamer, leaving his chasseur 1,000 rupees by way of consolation.

In London he dresses himself like an European and buys the "Declaration des Droits de l'Homme," which he gets splendidly bound and hangs round his neck by a gold chain. Of course this is seized the moment he lands in France, where, by the way, the first three "citizens" who greet him are a gendarme, a custom-house officer, and a commissary of police. His carrying the book as he does is a breach of the law of July, 1849, about "colportage," the word being, for the nonce, interpreted in its literal sense. With the loss of this precious book, "Yo" gets to Paris, and spends a fortnight in visiting the public buildings, &c. The result of his inquiries and conversations with various people is only to perplex him more than ever as to what '89 really means. He takes a fiacre and drives to a bookshop to get a history which shall tell him what has really happened since '89 Twice 'he is stopped by the agent de police: first his driver has a lash on his whip (a very wise thing, too, argues "Yo;" for it enables you to "smack" without touching the horses); the next time his driver is smoking. When they come to the bookshop he wants to talk the matter over with the coachman. "Excuse me, sir," says the man, "I shall be pulled up again if I don't move on." "Yo" pulls out his note-book and writes:—"The Paris cabmen are evidently malefactors of a dangerous class, for the police never leave them a moment to themselves. They mustn't smoke, nor yet put a lash on their whips, nor yet talk to their fare. . . . Now it is worthy of note that, with us, condemned criminals have their 'baccy stopped. How mankind is alike all the world over!' The bookseller does not help "Yo" very much. He advises him to apply to a professor of history, which the Chinaman accordingly does buying books, however, to the amount of some 600 francs. His professor does not give him much comfort: "l'egalite dans le servitude, la liberte pour les maitres, et la fraternite pour les gueux," is his summary of the threefold motto. "Yo,' however, who has been reading for himself dismisses him with the words, "Monsieur, no seriez-vous pas septembriseur?"

"Yo" is much interested in the story of his concierge, who, taken up in 1832 for having, by pure chance, been near a barricade with a bunch of violets (the Bonapartist faour) in his pocket—he was carrying them to his "intended," poor fellow!—has been suspect ever since, and has had ever so many months' imprisonment for complicity in plots to which he was an utter stranger. "Yo" makes a little book of it, which he calls "The History of a Free Citizen," and naturally wants to get it printed. No one will take it. "Go to Brussels or to Geneva," say the publishers. So "Yo" makes up his mind to start a newspaper of his own, though one of his "dining-room" friends points out to him that the "rider" (as a Cambridge man might say) to the law of '89—"provided he will be answerable for the abuse of this liberty in the cases by law established"—has already cost mankind many millions in fines and many hundred years in prison, and will probably stop "Yo;" as indeed, it does.

Soon after "Yo" is asked by a friend down to a glass-blower's village in Auvergne to see a general election. The Government candidate marches in with a gendarme at the head of his procession, and then two calves with silvered horns, a lump of coal to roast them with and a big barrel of wine just to show what his supporters are likely to get. The Opposition candidate rides up alone and is stopped at the first house by a gendarme who ask for his papers. Here "Yo" interferes, and so mystifies the gendarme that he thinks he has mistaken the "consigne," and lets the man go. There is a grand dinner at the Mairie to the Government candidate. "Yo" is there with his friend; and so is the Government agent. Just after dinner in rushes the garde-champetre, to say that "some-how" the village is placarded all over with opposition bills. "Well, you know your duty," says the mayor. So off goes the zealous garde, but, being more than half drunk, he tears down by mistake the Government man 'splaicards. This, combined with a violent speech from "Yo," whom people look on as "some great one," makes everybody think that *le pouvoir* meant the Opposition man to come in. Even the Government man mystified, apologizes humbly to "Yo," and only grumbles because they didn't let him know before he had made a fool of himself. So everybody in B—— les Verriers votes for the Opposition candidate. But while they are rejoicing at the result an express from the prefect brings the dismissal of the poor garde champetre, the disgrace of the mayor, and also of the Government agent, and an order for "Yo, docteur chinois, etranger," convicted of meddling with matters which don't concern him to go out of French ground in fortyeight hours. As he sails away by the Marseilles boat, "Yo" throws his "Principes de '89" into the Mediterranean, and sees looming in the distance the same three who had greeted him when he first landed in France—the custom house officer, the policeman and the gendarme.

The idea of the book is by no means new, but it is worked out in an amusing manner, and has also another interest as an expression of the feelings of an intelligent and thoughtful class of Frenchmen as to their domestic liberty.

* "'Yo,' et les Principes de 89, Fantaisie Chinoise." Preface de M. Prevost-Paradol. (Bruxelles: A Lacroix, Verboeckhoven, et Cie. 1867.)

THE TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.

THE extension of the electric net-work over the Ottoman Empire has been actively continued during the past twelve months, and the whole system now includes above 21,000 miles of wire, forming about 11,300 miles of lines. These are worked by nearly 200 stations, of which 50 are for correspondence in foreign languages, and in the whole of these last especially there has been a considerable increase in the traffic during the year. Pera of course stands at the head of the list, and here the daily service has reached an average of 600 messages, including those which pass the station *in transitu* East and West. Of this large total Stamboul alone sends over about 250, and the gross receipts of the station amount to nearly 2,000frs. a day—earned by some thirty operators under the efficient direction of Mr. Millingen. The electrical work of the station is done by nine improved Digney's instruments, similar in principle to Morse's, but said to be more sensitive, and registering the messages with ink instead of by the needle.

In the new *vilaet* of the Danube the wires have been greatly extended, and in Albania several new lines have also been constructed and opened to traffic during the year. More important still is the fact that only a few diplomatic formalities remain to be complied with before the opening of the new direct double-wire service which will connect the Turkish capital with Vienna, Paris, and London. A third reserve wire, passing through Gradissa and joining the other two at Vienna, will be an additional boon.

Eastwards, the recent overflow of the Tigris has shown the necessity of partially diverting the Bagdad line from its present track, so as to protect it from similar accidents in future. Measures have also been taken to secure a more efficient working of the Jaffa, Gaza, and El-Arish line, communication along which is frequently interrupted by—it is supposed—the action of the desert sand, which corrodes the wires and, by penetrating into the solderings, sensibly effects their conductivity.

Besides these provincial extensions and improvements, it is intended to connect the chief quarters of the Capital itself by a few short wires, working in concert with the Post, whose resuscitation, under the direction of this department, is now on the eve of taking place. Special wires will also be laid for the correspondence with Therapia and Buyukdere, which has hitherto been carried on through the Bourgas wires, and consequently with frequent delays and interruptions necessitated by the through traffic over that line. The short cable from Cartal to the Prince's Islands will probably not be laid down, as the first cost—10,000frs.—and subsequent working expense of the line exceed the estimated receipts from it during the summer season, when alone there would be traffic.

THE STATE OF GREECE.

A REPORT by Mr. Ellis, H. M.'s Secretary of Legation at Athens, on the trade and finance of Greece has been published by the Foreign Office. The writer throws doubt on the statements made by the Athen's Press that the country is making great progress. The rising in Crete and the excitement on the frontier, occurring when Greece had not recovered from the last revolution, have caused much bankruptcy and ruin. The energy and skill of the Greek as a trader contrast strongly with the apathy and want of enterprise of the Greek farmer. About 2-3rds. of the land capable of cultivation lie idle; the plough of ancient days still travels about on a mule's back, and scratches the soil; and the ox and the horse still stamp out the grain on the threshing floors. The want of roads and the prevalence of brigandage prevent the application of foreign capital to the cultivation of a fertile soil and the production of its underground riches. The national property was estimated in 1865 at more than £13,000,000; but the difficulty of proving the right of the State against a squatter in possession would be very great, with no *cadastre* or survey of any kind, and no proofs but local traditions. An instance came under the notice of Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Ellis's predecessor, in which the purchase of a piece of uncultivated land went off in consequence of the owner being quite unable to point out his property. The public revenue of Greece in 1865 is stated at 1,005,488*l.*, the expenditure at about 60,000*l.* more. It was calculated in the accounts for 1866 that there would be a saving of 57,000*l.* by a reduction of the enormous number of officials—about one to every 133 of the population; but it was not thought likely that a fifth of that sum would really be saved. The extensive prevalence of political intrigue and bad administration paralyzes progress. Mr. Ellis gives the internal debt, as stated by the late Minister, at 892,857*l.*; the foreign debt comprises the loan guaranteed by the three protecting Powers; about 180,000*l.* due on the Bavarian loan, which has never been recognised; and above 7,000,000*l.* due on the repudiated bonds of 1825. The currant, the best cultivated crop in Greece, constitutes half the value of the exports of domestic produce, which amounted in the whole to 822,519*l.* in 1863, and Mr. Ellis could obtain no later official return. He quotes an estimate made in 1864 that in that year 10,500,000 lbs of cotton were produced in Greece, valued at 1,125,000*l*: but our own import of raw cotton from Greece is stated in our official accounts at only 3,800 cwts. in 1864, and 9,556 in 1865. Vines prosper in Greece, and almost every variety is to be found in the volcanic soil of Santorin. The imports into Greece for consumption amounted in 1864 to 2,021,746*l.*, nearly 30 per cent. of them from Great Britain which also took half the exports. The carrying trade of Greece has always been very extensive, and a large part of the trade to eastern ports is carried on by Greek ships. Mr. Ellis reports that the merchant navy of Greece is estimated at 4,500 vessels of 300,000 tons, and the number of seamen at 26,000, the population at the census in 1861 being only 1,06,810, to which may now be added the 232,698 of the Ionians Islands. Mr. Erskine, the British Minister at Athens, in transmitting Mr. Ellis's report to England, appends a short notice of the succesful opperations of a French company, which has established large lead smelting works in the district of Laurium, not far from Cape Sunium. The company employ upwards of 500 workmen, chiefly natives, and a large and thriving village has sprung up where recently was a desert. It is the only enterprise of the kind in Greece. The neighbourhood abounds in beds of scoriæ, or slag, from which the ancient Athenians extracted all the silver and lead they could by the comparatively unskilful methods of their day. About two per cent. of silver still remains in the lead, which is sent to Newcastle to be refined. But the existence of any portion of the precious metal has so excited the cupidity of all classes, that there is a cry for getting rid of the company by means of high export duties, and a foreign speculation is treated as necessarily injurious to native interests. The company which has purchased the scoriæ beds from the Commune of Keratea may count on the countenance and support of the French Government. About 10,000 tons of lead are produced in the year; and when the beds shall be exhausted it is thought the mines from which the ancients derived their ore may be worked, and possibly a field of wealth practically inexhaustible may be opened to Greek industry.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE following observations in reference to the relative strength of France and Prussia may, at this time, not be uninteresting to our readers:—

It would be impossible to estimate beforehand the money cost of a war between France and Prussia; but now that the complications of European politics have brought the two Powers face to face, it is worth while to inquire into their relative strength. The task is a difficult one. For it is not sufficient to collect the published statistics of the two nations; an attempt must also be made to distinguish the forces on paper from the living and acting forces. First, then, the census of 1866 gives 38,067,094 inhabitants of France. And the census of the 3rd of December, 1864, shows that the territories now included in Prussia have 23,521,000 inhabitants. Adding the 21 States which, with Prussia, make up the Confederation of North Germany, we have a population of 29,216,531. And again adding South Germany, we come to a population of about 39,000,000. The gross numbers of the two nations are thus nearly balanced, but the question is whether the net number coincides with the gross. The net number consists of the adult and ablebodied population. Weak bodics count for nothing in war; it demands vigorous men, able to drive the plough, to wield the axe, or ply the oar. Admitting that the difference in these respects between France and Germany is not great, the next thing is to see what armies the military organisation of the two countries enables each to send into the field. For France we may take the budget of 1866, just submitted to the legislative body. It gives 389,604 as the number for the permanent army, 56,926 of whom are in Algeria, leaving a little more than 332,000 for Europe. We know well that a round number, 400,000, is generally given for the standing army; and, as the reserve at present amounts to 251,000 men, the whole army is reckoned to amount to 651,000. But these figures are not correct, and 389,000 is more true than 400,000. Even these 389,000 are not quite solid, for they include bodies of men that are never sent into the field. Such

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are, for instance, the 15,000 gens d'armes, the 4,000 staff officers (Etat major), the 9000 non-combatants belonging to administrative departments, and many similar exceptions. Such, again, are the depots, and detachments of all kinds. We cannot reckon the remainder at more than 200,000 men, who, with 200,000 of the reserve (altogether 400,000), can be sent into Germany. The national Guard cannot be expected to do more than assist town police, and not much hope can be placed on volunteers. In a land where the conscription exists they are no great resource, and France must be invaded before it would supply in this way 40,000 or 50,000 men. In Germany, on the other hand, the 11 brigades of the Prussian army and its confederates, except Saxony, amount to 421,000 men. The Twelfth brigade of Saxons adds 36,000 men, making a total of 457,000 troops fit for the field. To these numbers we must add the contingent of the Southern States, about 100,000. Thus, the 4 0,000 French would find themselves opposed by more than 550,000 Germans. Nor would this exhaust Germany. Prussia alone would still have 154,000 men in its garrisons, and 145,000 in its depots; and if we add those of the other States, we should have 200,000 in garrison and 200,000 in depot. But France has a powerful navy, and Prussia has none to speak of. The French believe that their navy would neutralise 100,000 Prussians. Probably 50,000 would have to keep watch on the shores of the Baltic against a hostile landing. But then it is to be remembered that the consequences of such a landing are less serious now than of old, especially in a country that is scored with railways. The army, when separated from the fleet, would run a great risk if it was small, and could not be victualled if it was large.

THE MYSORE QUESTION.

(From the Overland Mail, May 18.)

THE following is the dissent by Sir E. Perry, (concurred in by Mr. Mangles) from the policy of Sir Stafford Northcote in reference to the Mysore succession:—

DISSENT *by* SIR E. PERRY, *concurred in by* MR. MANGLES.

The treatment of the question by Mysore has been so irregular and so opposed to the provisions of the Act regulating the conduct of Indian affairs by the Home Government, that I think it necessary to place the objections which I have stated orally to Lord Cranborne and Sir Stafford Northcote on record.

Lord Canning, on announcement of the large and generous policy of maintaining native dynasties in possession of their territories in cases where no natural-born heirs entitled to succeed existed, expressly excepted the Maharajah of Mysore from the list of those to whom he extended the boon so thankfully received by the ruling princes of India.

He did this, on the ground that the Maharajah was not a ruling prince, that the territories of Mysore has been long practically annexed to the British dominions, and that it was not for the interests of the inhabitants of Mysore to re-establish another puppet sovereignty after the signal failure of the experiment initiated by the Marquis Wellesley.

I have been twice in Mysore, and saw a good deal of its administration under Sir Mark Cubbon, and I firmly believe that, at the time Lord Canning's proclamation appeared, not a statesman in India ever contemplated the restoration of Mysore to a native dynasty.

In fact, to practical men, the restoration of a province so long in the possession of the British seemed equivalent to the restoration of the Heptarchy. The country was really annexed to the British dominions by the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799; and Lord Wellesley, explaining that treaty to Lord Castlereagh, uses this language: "in fact the territory governed in the name of the Raja was *actually annexed* to the Company's dominions by that article of the Subsidiary Treaty, which empowers the Company at any time to assume the direct management of the country." (Letters to Lord Castlereagh, dated 15th December, 1803, cited in Sir Mark Cubbon's Despatch 89 of 1847).

This exposition of the treaty was the same as that taken by all the politicians of the day, and was embodied in these words by James Mill, the historian, when discussing the transactions of Seringapatam; "in this manner it is evident that the entire sovereignty of the country was assumed by the British, of whom the Rajah and his ministers could only be regarded as vicegerents at will. (*British India*, vol. iii. page 140, 3rd ed.)

When, therefore, the British Government, in 1831 assumed the administration in consequence of the flagrant misrule of the Maharajah, they did so in virtue of the "entire sovereignty" reserved to them in Lord Wellesley's treaty; and when Lord William Bentinck, in 1834, raised some doubts (doubts which are still entertained by a small minority of my colleagues) as to our power to assume the territory under the treaties the Court of Directors, in a very masterly despatch (45 of 1835), set this question at rest, by determining that as the welfare of the inhabitants of Mysore was the main object aimed at by the treaties of Seringapatam, it was the duty of the Government of India to consult the welfare of the people exclusively, because the interests of good government and this welfare were inseparable. And on a review of what the interest of the people demanded, they absolutely declined Lord William Bentinck's proposal to make over any portion of the dominions to the Maharajah in full sovereignty. N. P. Thus the matter rested for nearly thirty years, until the kurreeta of the Maharajah to Lord Canning in 1861 again raised the question of right in the Maharajah to be reinstated in his dominions an an independent sovereign.

Lord Canning, in an elaborate despatch (11th March, 1862), which was the last act of his administration, replied to every portion of the Maharajah's claim, and solemnly decided, in concurrence with a very able Council, that the Maharajah had no rights whatever under the treaty, except such as had been already accorded to him by the British; that the treaty was a personal one, which would therefore terminate with his life; and that even a natural-born son, if he had one would have no right of succession.

Lord Elgin, who succeeded Lord Canning in 1862, entirely adopted the views of his predecessor, and communicated them to the Home Government.

The Secretary of State in Council (Lord Halifax) on three several occasions fully discussed the decisions of the two Viceroys of India. The subject-matter was laid before Lord Palmerston's Government, and the determination of the Home Government was in complete accordance with Lord Canning's views.

Sir John Lawrence, who took part in these discussions as a member of Council, went out to India with a full knowledge of the views of the Home Government on the subject; and he also, as Viceroy and representative of the Crown, has communicated the decision of her Majesty's Government to the Maharajah.

This long preliminary statement has been necessary in order to explain the objections to a despatch which completely overrules all the decisions of Government for the last thirty-six years, and notably the policy of three successive Viceroys of India, confirmed on more than three occasions by a previous Secretary of State for India in Council.

I object to the despatch, because, if it is founded on the opinion that the subsidiary treaty gives hereditary rights of succession to the Maharajah's adopted son, I differ from that conclusion; and because, if founded on expediency, I believe firmly that the interests of the inhabitants of Mysore will be much better promoted under the British Government than under a native dynasty, which, so far as I can discover from history, has no one association in its favour, neither antiquity of race,* length of rule, nor any one period of good government which can be cited in its behalf.

But my main object for recording a dissent is to point out that Lord Cranborne and Sir Stafford Northcote have formed their conclusions on the subject without (what I perhaps may be allowed to call) the advantage of hearing the views of their Council.

Lord Cranborne informed us that, soon after he took office, he wrote a despatch in the secret department, ordering that, on the death of the Maharajah, no steps should be taken towards the annexation of Mysore, without communication with the Home Government.

This despatch was not communicated to the Council, nor was its subject-matter in any way discussed, and I conceive that its transmission through the secret department is of doubtful legality. That power, formerly possessed by the President of the Board of Control, has become practically obsolete, and has never that I am aware of been previously exercised under the existing constitution of the Home Government. But the occasions for using it are expressly defined by the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 36. They relate to certain urgent occasions in which secresy is required, and in no sense can include the instructions in question to the Governor-General of India.

Lord Cranborne subsequently, in answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons, announced the decision of her Majesty's Government on a further kurreeta from the Maharajah claiming the restoration of the territories of Mysore, and claiming also the right of hereditary succession for his adopted son. Lord Cranborne, speaking on behalf of her Majesty's Government completely confirmed the decisions of Lord Canning, Sir John Lawrence, and Lord Halifax, that the adopted son had no right to succeed, but as a matter of policy he announced that Lord Derby's Government had determined that, on the death of the Maharajah, the State of Mysore should not be annexed, and he promised to lay the despatch containing these important views before the House.

But the objections to this course are, that not only had no despatch on the subject been written or proposed, but the subject itself had never been even mentioned in Council, or, I believe, to any one member of Council, and Lord Cranborne actually left office, some days subsequently to his speech, without having prepared a despatch.

The Secretary of State for India is invested by law with very great powers, and powers which, judging by the little notice taken by Parliament of Indian affairs, are for the most part irresponsible. But the law has imposed on the Secretary of State the duty of hearing, before he decides, those councillors whom Parliament has taken all the means in its power to provide shall be thoroughly independent, trustworthy and experienced advisers. The Council of India have no claim to make on any question that arises, except to be heard, but when a new question arises, such as the expediency of re-establishing a native State in Mysore by the free gift of her Majesty, a question which had never once been mooted in Council, the Council are bound to complain that the law and the constitutional checks interposed by Parliament have been overlooked. Lord Cranborne, indeed, was so fully impressed with this view of the question that he frankly avowed his inadvertence in the matter. But the present despatch is subject to the same remarks. Lord Cranborne had sent to his successor the sketch of a despatch which carried out the views he had stated in Parliament and the present Secretary of State intimated to the Council that he felt himself bound, as a member of Lord Derby's Government, to carry out the main policy indicated by Lord Cranborne, whatever the views of the Council might be. The decision of the present Secretary of State, like that of his predecessor, therefore, has been formed before he has heard the views of his Council. The result is that, on a most important question of Indian Government, the policy laid down by Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, and Sir John Lawrence is summarily overruled. But surely these rapid, and I must call them arbitrary reversals of previous decisions and established policy of the authorities of India by successive Secretaries of State are very subversive of good government, and of the maintenance of stable and effective rule: and I cannot help thinking that, however popular in the public eye the determination not to annex Mysore may be, however politic the views of Lord Cranborne as to the employment of natives in high places undoubtedly are, if the opinions of council had been fully taken on this subject before the decision of her Majesty's Government had been announced to the public, it would have fully appeared that the interests of the people of India would have been best promoted, and the special claims of natives of rank and education to a share in the Government of their country would have been much sooner realized, by the continuance of British Government in that province, which has attained, under its rule, a state of prosperity unexampled at any former period of history.

E. PERRY.

April, 15 1867.

Mr. R. D. Mangles concurs with Sir E. Perry, and adds a short minute, in which he says that the impolicy of re-establishing a native Government in Mysore is much aggravated by the circumstance that Englishmen have been permitted to settle in that territory as coffee-planters, between whom and the native Government difficulties would be sure to arise, and in the end nothing but the constantly recurring interposition of the British Government would prevent these settlers from making themselves practically masters of the country.

Sir James Hogg also puts on record a dissent, in which he says:—"I wish to state my reasons for dissenting from the despatch relating to Mysore passed by the Secretary of State on the 12th April, overruling his Council, the division being 10 to 4. The despatch is in reply to one from the Government of India, transmitting a khureeta from the Maharajah to her Majesty, and was submitted to the Council under very unusual circumstances. The despatch from the Government of India is dated 31st October 1866, and reached Lord Cranborne, then Secretary of State on the 5th December. The subject was never mentioned by his Lordship to the Council, nor were they aware that he had formed his opinion till they saw in the public papers his reply to a question from Sir Henry Rawlinson, inquiring whether the Government had come to any decision on the recent appeal of the Maharajah of Mysore with regard to the succession of his adopted son. Lord Cranborne, in his reply, made a full statement of the policy of her Majesty's Government, with a brief, but very lucid argument supporting it, adding, that the despatch in answer to the application of the Maharajah would be laid on the table of the House. As the statement was made without any previous communication with his Council, it appears to me that he contravened the spirit, if not the letter of the Act "for the better government of India," 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, for the purposes of which Act the Council was established. . . . .

I dissent from the present despatch, because it does not even advert to the construction of the treaty, or the right to adopt to the Raj, which are the main questions raised in the khureeta of the Maharajah, or to the decisions on the subject, and I am of opinion that the basis of any orders issued by the Government ought to be clearly stated. Besides, I think the Maharajah has a right to receive some reply to the chief points in his khureeta. I also think that the Governor-General has a right to learn from the Secretary of State, explicitly, whether the decisions appealed against have his approval. I object still more to the depatch, because, while it evades any expression of opinion as to the construction of the treaty, it practically reverses all the decisions on the subject." In conclusion, Sir James Hogg says:—"I cannot consent to hand over to native rule a country that has been administered by English officers for thirty-five years, during which period its material and moral progress has been almost unexampled, and where British interests have grown up on the faith of the continuance of British rule. To maintain an ancient native dynasty, where the feelings, associations, and traditions of the people bind them to the system and the ruler, is both just and politic; but gratuitously to substitute native rule in place of British, over a country that has been so long and so successfully administered by English officers, seems to me equally unjust and impolitic and I feel it my duty to protest against such a course."

Mr. Charles Mills concurs generally in the dissents of Sir E. Perry and Mr. Prinsep, and adds that "the sending out the despatch on the absolute authority of the Secretary of State in opposition to the vote of a large majority of his Council, to the repeatedly declared opinion of successive Governors-General, as well as of the home authorities is, however popular, a very strong measure, on a very brief tenure of office."

There is also a brief "dissent" by Mr. E. Macnaghten, concurred in by General Baker, Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir Proby Cautley and Sir Robert Vivian.

* The Maharajah calls himself over and over again "the rightful heir to the throne of Mysore, and the descendant of a long line of kings." It is right that the real facts should be stated. The first authentic date of any ancestor of his is 1507, when we find a Cham Raj, a Wadeyar, or district officer, of a few villages, under the Hindoo kingdom of Bijeyanugger. So limited were his possessions that his successor, in 1548, wishing to visit a temple nine miles distant from Mysore had to pass through the territories, and obtain the permission, of two neighbouring Wadeyars. On the decay of the State of Bijeyanugger, the Wadeyars of Mysore, by usurpation and energy, made themselves masters gradually of great portions of the present province, under two vigorous Wadeyars, between 1649 and 1704. At the latter period the spectacle so often witnessed in a native State occurred; a feeble ruler succeeded, the country was plunged in anarchy, became a prey alternately to Marathas and Mussulmen, and was finally annexed by Hyder Ali in 1761.

ON HEROINES.

(From the London Review.)

DEFINITIONS are, as a rule, ticklish things. But we cannot be far wrong in defining the heroine of a novel as the person who is to be married. No doubt she does not always accomplish her destiny, for the extra ingenuity or the lawless temperament of an author, thanks to the machinery of domestic treachery or legal disabilities, may interpose obstacles in the way of that happy conclusion. But even in these cases our surprise and disappointment endorses the general law, and the exception only deepens in the mind of readers their sense of the prevailing rule. After this it sounds idle to insist on the importance of this character in the *dramatis personæ*; for what are nine-tenths of novels without a wedding at the end? Mere fables without a moral. On this altar at least all schools of novelists have sacrificed, from the Braddons to the Sinclairs. Whether it be romances in three volumes or novelettes in one, with the superscription of Austin or Eliot upon them, our caterers have served up this inevitable dish with their peculiar sauce, and the public have fed greedily thereon. Though Tackeray showed his versatility in writing a novel without a hero, Amelia, poor washed-out body as she is, has the attributes of a heroine about her, and we doubt if man or woman now-a-days would ruminate on a work of fiction without supplying some such link between themselves and their audiences, any more than men would dream of making bricks without due allowance of straw. The natural bent of each individual author introduces, as might be expected, every variety of shade. It is a picture which, in the manipulation, admits of infinite grades of skill. The heroine may be colourless, as Amelia, and she may be the gilded butterfly which, by its brightness, throws the rest of the cast deep into the background. The man-novelist, following in the steps of Pope, generally chooses the dummy. Whilst Rebecca is one of those exquiste creations,

"Which Jews might kiss and Infidels adore,"

Rowena is a flaxen-haired beauty, insipid and miss-ish, who is the heroine simply because she is fated to be married. Thackeray, however, broke a lance for the fair Jewess, as well as Ivanhoe. Sometimes this bridal radiance, stooping to morality, casts an overwhelming shadow on the luckless fortunes of some airy good-for-nothing. And here, again, we do not always back the favourite; she is already too highly blessed to care for our sympathy. More tears have been shed over the kittenish graces of Hetty, marred and dimmed by her own vanity and folly, than over the staid formalism of the married Dinah, who seems only to have reaped the due reward of her list of virtues. And Becky Sharp would have fared better, if heroines were elected by manhood suffrage. This prominence given to failure is, indeed, one of the best characteristics which fiction can boast of. In its pages success is not dandled and idolized as the one thing needful. Failure has its poetry too. Whilst the world is crowning the conqueror, it is the privilege of the novelist, as he tells how stoutly the fight was maintained, for a moment to hush the triumph which swells over those who have fallen in the fray. Of course, inferior hands do not care about this kind of thing. Building on more flimsy material it is their province to establish the natural affinity between muslin and matrimony, and they succeed in this branch tolerably well. Their idea of poetry is comprehended in a charade. These are the Ritualists of literature. The ceremony with its troop of bridesmaids and epithalamiums of wedding bells they dwell upon with a zest, minuteness, and eloquence which the *Morning Post* reporter of marriages in high life alone can hope to rival. Indeed, they pursue the same calling. For the ceremonial school moves chiefly in the higher circles; the first volume tickles the reader from the baronetage, the second raises him to the peerage, and the catastrophe culminates in the delicate imagery of a trousseau. If the story flags, or the incidents are likely to occur too far apart, the mind is gently stimulated with episodes, in themselves irrelevant to the plot, but intrinsically charming, as their scene is laid in Belgravia or Mayfair. This kind of novel has its analogue in historical works. There are female historians, whose heroines governing the world by a judicious admixture of festivities and pageants are supposed to stamp their age by some novelty in costume, whilst they take their part in the world's history decked out on some field of the cloth of gold. These authors are right in fiction or in fact to treat of matters which lie within the compass of their powers. Others who have probed more deeply into the springs of human action are conscious that this upholstery is an unworthy appendage to the anxieties and ills which are unfailing items in the sum of our lives; and accordingly, when the time is come for their heroines to receive the blessing of the Church, the affair is calmly settled without a burst of trumpets or a flutter of millinery.

Though the variety of the heroine is manifold, its principal representatives may be ranged under about three heads. Of these the most ordinary type is the doll fresh from the schoolroom. This is the child of the Minerva press. She has no distinctive mental faculties, and is to all intents and purposes a mere piece of drawing-room furniture, elegant, slightly scented, and generally unmeaning. Her sole object in life is to be married, and the greater the contrast between herself and her adorer the better; and consequently to mate her with some worthy man, who is entrapped by her youthful ways and childish prettiness, is a sufficiently desirable and artistic aim. As regards the readers, this plan succeeds, inasmuch as it enlists their sympathies on behalf of a man who, thinking to find in his wife a companion and helpmate, wakes up to the conviction that he has invested his happiness in a mass of fluff, or in a bundle of curl-papers. The number of models capable of sitting for this character constitutes an extra incentive with many novelists, who prefer drawing their own acquaintance to going into highways and hedges for less hackneyed specimens. Add to this, the advantage of choosing persons who are nearly destitute of light and shade in their moral bearings, and at once we comprehend the reason for this shallowness in the repertory of our literary novices. The next type is of a less cut-and-dried order—that of the deserving heroine. She is the woman that unmarried men, tired of their independence, are in search of. Not necessarily a polyglot, a fine musician, or an accomplished painter, she may be any one of three. Her taste in lace may be defective, and she may understand shirtmaking better than tatting. Her horsemanship may be open to criticism, and her boudoir may not be a gem; but she is honest and gentle, and above all, domestic. Sometimes she is not even attractive in appearance. But in this case the poetical justice, which has been almost banished to the pages of fiction, has full play, and the author seems to delight in compensating the niggardliness of nature by the full flow of happiness which attends upon her real deserts. Mr. Trollope prefers to adorn his heroines, but in other respects the most charming examples of this domesticity rewarded may be found in his pages. We come last to the heroine proper, the creature who moves in an atmosphere of passions, plots, and violence. This is the field in which originality asserts itself beyond the province of ingenuity however great. Our English storms are poor things after a cyclone. But the tropical tempest must be genuine. Now the Aurora Floyds are nothing but sheet lightning. It is all very well by way of a literary exercise to stuff a groom's accomplishments into a felon's skin, to supplement them with petticoats and call the whole a woman, just as one can fancy an artist in a tipsy freak heaping all his properties on a lay figure and calling the product a creation. The result is still more startling when it is flavoured with bigamy, and intensified by impulses to manslaughter, but it is none the less a monster. Not that we are inclined to quarrel with these Frankensteins, as if they had a chance of inoculating mankind with their odious code of morals. On the contrary, we regard them in the light of hideous machines, as real as the Cock-lane ghost, as demoralizing as Bluebeard. To render them mischievous they require those touches of probability which caused Macheath, according to tradition, to be the father of a race of highwaymen. No one can accuse the melo-dramatic school of this fault. It has written a series of novels without a glimpse of nature to entrap the most impressionable of its readers. We shall not see Englishwomen follow in the steps of Aurora Floyd till the whole tribe of Quakeresses are well on the way to Utah.

Enough of this literary excrescence, and let us turn for a moment to the heroine worthy of the name. We can do little beyond noting her existence, which, like a delicate piece of machinery when taken to pieces, loses the motive power which sets it at work. The complexity of the parts is not fitly gauged by analysis. You do not get beyond the materials. She may be plain as Jane Eyre, or charming as Esther Lyon, and yet the outward form in each case is merged in the various phases of passion which the inward light of the writer has capacity to develop. The spectacle we are invited to is that of mind over matter, of mental struggles encountering and triumphant over physical obstacles. As in our actual life, the life of these ideal creations is not one of repose. Their paths are not laid in the pleasant places, where idleness dozes out its time. They do not leave to others the burden and heat of the day. They are in the throng, toiling that others may rest, sowing that others may reap; and if in the end they share of the harvest, none can grudge them their earnings. Insight and earnestness are the foundations on which this structure is laid, and without the two qualifications no novelist can be a teacher. An artist he may be. But at best he will only paint pictures of *genre*. It may seem exacting to ask so much at the hands of these caterers to our appetite for amusement, but the novel has annexed of late years so many provinces of our older literature, that we have a right to expect from it more solid food than is to be found in the twaddle of fashion or in the heated inventions of fantastical brains.

A DISRAELI IN FUSTIAN.

(From the Spectator)

THE *Times* observed on Monday that "there are very few people in the political world who are in a condition to deny that it is fair to expect a man to vote with his master, his employer, or his landlord, unless he feels strong reasons why he should not, and if the population of a town generally vote in that way, it cannot be said that the opinions and interests of that town are all represented. The tests of residence and personal ratepaying indirectly secure full scope for a man's regular social connection,"—and again, they "secure that the influences which *ought* to sway him shall have due play." Now, we give the *Times* credit for this honest avowal that it likes personal ratepaying *because* it secures employers and landlords and additional control over the votes of the men. In other words, the *Times* thinks the Tory Bill will increase the influence of property over the working class instead of diminishing it, and will open a plain way to such a wholesome system of general intimidation as the interest of property require. If the Tory party would only put that forth to the world with the amiable frankness of the *Times*, we should not have much anxiety about the ultimate result of this Bill, be it in itself good or bad. We should not hear of many Conservative Working Men's Associations, if we could only get the supporters of the Government to avow as candidly as the *Times* avows that they are the friends of the working man in this sense, that they wish to take good care that "the influences which ought to sway him,"—"the influence of his master, his employer, or his landlord,"—"shall have due play,"—due opportunity, that is, to bias his intellect through his pocket and his domestic feelings. Unfortunately for the working man, these frank confessions of the *Times*, which should be carefully studied by working men, are not openly made by the supporters of the Government. Mr. Disraeli, who understands a good deal better the principles of "Loyola's interpretation" than Mr. Gladstone, to whom he last week imputed so much intimacy with them, has given the cue to his followers to confuse the subject as thoroughly as they can by playing the variations on the distinction between "popular privileges" and "democratic rights." Accordingly, the secretaries and paid authors to the various "Working Men's Conservative Associations" are now putting forth all sorts of humble imitations of Mr. Disraeli in the same cuttle-fish vein,—squirting out all sorts of inky fluids into the already sufficiently turbid waters of Reform discussion, that the fishy tricks and manœuvres of the working man's new friends may not be discovered.

We have before us a noble document, evidently produced by some such Disraeli in fustian for the benefit of his brother artizans of the "London Working Men's Conservative Club." The writer shows no inferiority in moral discrimination to his more accomplished prototype, but his style, as Mr. Disraeli said the other day of Mr. Beresford Hope's, "though greatly ornamental to discussion, requires practice," and it is obvious that the conservative working man's friend in question has not yet attained quite that practice in avoiding subjects of which he is profoundly ignorant, and selecting such superficial historic plausibilities as will suit the paradox he wishes to establish, as a more careful study of his master will in time give him. The London Working Men's Conservative Club are, it seems, printing a series of "Papers for the People", of which the first is now before us. The "right of publication is confined," we are told, "to the London Working Men's Conservative Club," but we do not understand this notice as forbidding us to extract from it such gems of Disraelite wisdom, as may serve to illustrate the Conservative lessons which these important institutions are now striving earnestly to disseminate through the length and breadth of the land. The paper is styled, "What is Conservatism?" to which the writer kindly gives us a double answer. First, it is "opposed" to "Liberalism or Radicalism." Next, "in the abstract, it simply means a preservation of what is constitutionally right and just in the laws of a country, and the maintenance of Authority and Government by law and order." What it is *not* in the abstract the author proceeds immediately to explain. On the lucid definition we have just given we need only remark that its essence probably lies in the phrase "constitutionally right and just," which appears to exclude from Conservatism all respect for what is *un*constitutionally right and just, and also for what is constitutional, but wrong and unjust. But how the Constitution limits rectitude and justice, and how rectitude and justice limit the Constitution, the author very wisely does not pretend to say. He would have been wiser still if he had not suggested the existence of this preliminary stumbling-block for Conservatives,—that they are not told what habit of mind to take up towards either constitutional practices which are wrong and unjust, or unconstitutional practices which are right and just. On these large classes of human customs our Conservative counsellor keep us quite in the dark as to what ideal Conservatism should feel. Thus far, however, this counsellor of Conservative working men has not really got into his Disraelite vein. He should study happy generalization such as the distinction between "popular privileges and democratic rights" rather more carefully. At present his metaphysics are not so worthy of his master as his history, though there are marked fallings-short of his high standard even there. He becomes, however, somewhat more impressive when he announces, "Conservatism has in all ages tended to the progress and consolidation of nations, whilst Democracy or extreme Liberalism has tended to their overthrow or decay. It was Conservatism which made Greece, Rome, and other nations great; it was Democracy which overthrew them—as may be seen in the historical writings of Rollin, Gibbon, Macaulay, DeTocqueville, and others." The chief fault here,—which Mr. Disraeli himself never commits,—is in falling back on authorities; especially as they are either wholly irrelevant or authorities for the opposite view. Gibbon probably believed that Christianity did more than anything else to destroy Rome, and assuredly did not trace to Democracy the fall of an empire which in the long period in which he had to deal with it scarcely contained a single element of Democracy. De Tocqueville did very powerfully establish one thesis about Conservatism,—but it was that the long-continued conservatism of the old French Kingdom prepared inevitably the way for the Revolutionary Empire,—an empire which this popular instructor condemns with some energy a little further on. De Tocqueville also inculcated a view about Democracy,—that in America Democracy is inevitable, and whatever his dislike of it, he certainly did not assert for a moment that it would overthrow the power of America, but rather supposed that it would render it more dangerous. Macaulay hated Conservatism with true Whig hatred, and never thought any good of it, or ascribed to it the power of rendering any nation great. In future papers for working men let us recommend this counsellor of theirs to enunciate historical paradoxes on his own authority only, as Mr. Disraeli did when he called Charles I. "the holocaust of direct taxation." It is more impressive; and it is not equally open to confutation. He is nearer his master,—indeed it sounds very like Mr. Disraeli himself,—when he goes on to say, "Conservatism can be liberal without being libertine." "Liberal, not libertine," is very well, but he should not have spoiled it by the sad anti-climax, "as many of our principal Acts of Parliament testify." When Mr. Disraeli says, "No, I never smoke: tobacco is the tomb of love," he would certainly never have thought of adding, "as many of our principal smoking saloons testify." Paradox and epigram should not refer to every-day human institutions like Acts of Parliament for evidence of authenticity. Our new teacher goes on to observe that "Pitt was a Conservative, and yet he proposed an extension of the suffrage; Huskisson was a Conservative and remitted taxation; Wellington was a Conservative, and passed the Catholic Emancipation Act; Peel was a Conservative, and proved himself the ablest statesman of modern times." We doubt if even working men will be taken in by this. Most of them know that Pitt was educated a Liberal, differed from the Conservative party in heartily wishing both for Reform and Catholic Emancipation, and only came to lead Conservatives, through his administrative talents at the outbreak of a great war in which he himself was most reluctant to embark. Many of them know that Mr. Huskisson differed from the bulk of the Conservative party on financial questions, resigned his place in the Duke of Wellington's Government because he was too Liberal for it, and was in active opposition to the Conservative party at the time of his death. All of them know that the Duke of Wellington passed the Catholic Emancipation Act against his own avowed Conservative principles, because he thought the country in eminent danger. All of them know that Sir Robert Peel's great reputation as a statesman was derived from twice throwing his Conservative principles overboard, and that it was greatly injured by the only consistent Conservatism of his life,—his opposition to the Reform Bill. For the purpose of making working men Conservatives their counsellors are rather too explicit. They should not quote facts—which are seldom favourable to the Conservative party. They should keep to vague abstract ideas, and sweeten with alliterative antitheses.

It is rather a descent when the working men's Conservative friend comes down to the actual Reform Bill and "personal payment of rates." But there is something novel, and therefore refreshing, in this,—"we know of nothing so effectual to put down mischievous and ruinous strikes as direct payment of rates. No one can doubt that if the 8,000 tailors who are on strike in London had directly to pay their poor's rate, and so knew the mischief and burden which their proceedings cause, they would be more careful and considerate than they now are, when their first cry is 'we will throw ourselves on the Union.'" It seems almost doubtful whether this powerful writer distinguishes the Tailors' TradeUnion and the Union Workhouses. The tailors do pay direct voluntary rates to that Union on which they throw themselves during their strike, and as *that* doesn't prevent their strike, it is a mystery why their payment of direct rates to an institution to which they have no wish or power to appeal during their voluntary idleness, should open their eyes to the expensive nature of the proceeding. We suppose this personal payment of rates is rather a high and mystic, than a rational, article of the Conservative working man's creed; as, indeed, is also the curious creed that Liberalism loves war—so oddly illustrated by the case of Count Bismarck's and King William of Prussia's "assumption of Liberalism" as a preliminary to going to war. Here the working man's friend clearly has access to historic sources not open to common men. The Prussian Parliament certainly had got the impression that their King and Minister were fierce Tories, hating Liberalism in every shape. But the friend of the working man must know something of which the world at large has been hitherto kept ignorant.

This silly address to working men, which "some great booby," as Mr. Disraeli politely said of one of his own constituents in Buckinghamshire, must have prepared, is a document rather insulting to the undertandings of the class for which it is prepared. We do not deny a *certain* conservatism, such as all sensible Liberals and Radicals can sympathize with, to be a very general characteristic of the higher artizans. But it is not party conservatism; it is the conservatism of good sense,—the dislike to silly and unmeaning defiances of authority such as the proposed invasion of Hyde Park,—the sobriety of feeling which all intelligent and honest industry tends to strengthen, the dislike to nonsense and sentimentalism of every kind, in politics no less than in real life. But that is not party conservatism. That is not respect for Mr. Disraeli's political sleight of hand. The more widely such appeals as these to the Conservatism of working men are distributed, the more heartily will working men laugh at their cunning and ignorant Conservative advisers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JOHN CUMMING, the Minister of the Scotch Natural Church Covent Garden, London, has published a book called "The Last Woe," in which he says the Jews are to be converted as a Nation, and the Papacy extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1869.

Prof. Freilli, undismayed by Dr. Livingstone's probable fate has started for Algeria, hoping to solve the Saharan problem, whether it be possible to unite the two French African colonies of Senegal and Algeria by a caravan road passing through Timbuctoo; and M. de Sainel is still prosecuting his researches in Central Africa, with, it is stated, great probability of their yielding a rich scientific harvest.

Mr. Harford Mellor, an antiquarian, asserts that he has discovered the remains of King Alfred, which have now been buried 966 years. Mr. Mellor feels confident that the royal remains are now lying in the gilt mortuary over the chancel of Hyde parish church, and the two leaden plates found, with the king's name upon them, are now in the hands of the vicar, Mr. William.

It is stated that the contemplated postal telegraph will include every post town in the United Kingdom, and every other town of 2,000 persons, and there is to be a deposit office at every post-office which is not a telegraphic office.

In London there will be central telegraphic offices corresponding with the postal districts and payment for messages will be made in stamps, or the message will be written on stamped paper.

Active preparations are making at Pesth for the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary The crown which is being manufactured for the occasion is ornamented with 50 rubies, the same number of sapphires, and 338 most valuable pearls. It is as Kings of Hungary that the Emperors of Austria have inherited the title of Apostolic Majesty, acquired by the apostle of the kingdom, and that they have the right of being preceded by a cross.

A recent work on diamonds and other precious stones says that but a small portion of the gems sold and worn are genuine. The diamond mines of Golconda are going out, and those of India are rapidly failing. The scarcity of real gems has been met by the ingenuity of counterfeiters, who manufacture spurious gems that frequently deceive expert connoisseurs. Large quantities of false gems are made in Birmingham and Paris, and shipped East where the Orientals sell them to credulous European travellers as the real article.

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Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.
3 do. 1/11¼ "
2 do. 1/11 "
1 do. 1/10¾ "
On demand 1/10½ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50, 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11¼d. "
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11d. "
" 1 do. .... 1s. 10¾d. "
On demand .... 1s. 10½d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
| WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10½d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Rs. 92,59,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ....Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.

The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.......................No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight .. ..at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. .. ..at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. .. ..at 1s. 11d. "
1 do. .. ..at 1s. 10¾d. "
On demand .. ..at 1s. 10½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 10½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe........at 1s. 10½d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight .... 1s 11½d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s 11d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 10¾d. do.
demand .... 1s. 10½d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 10½d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do .... 1s 10½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

શ્રી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેકીંગ આશોશીએશન (બીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day in ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—St. Estephe ....at Rs. 12 per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien.......... " 15 "
Do. Do. Pauillac .... " 18 "
Do. Do. Pontet Canet ...... " 25 "
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring .... " 18 "
Champagne, Lelegard .... " 25 "

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,

Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARET, J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... " 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ... " 15 do.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux. p. doz.

CLARET { Médoc .... Rs. 6 8 pts. / Do. .... " 12 0 qts. / Chateau Beltasse .... " 20
CHAMPAGNE. { Moët & Chandon's ...... " 29 / Roederer Carte Blanche ... " 38
COGNAC { 1st quality .... " 35 / 2nd do. .... " 25 / 3rd do. .... " 18

From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...... { Schwarzberg NSSR .... " 33 qts. / Do. " 17 8 pts. / Imperial 1M " 35 qts. / Do. " 18 8 pts. / Die Perle des Rheins P " 40 qts.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 " Pints " 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of
Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine).........Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)......... " 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)......... " 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry) .... " 28

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.........Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. .... " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND. New Bottling, recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen, Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 24th April 1867.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—
SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's...at Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. Morice Cox's............at " 30 "
PORT WINE, Hunt's ....at " 20 "
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz. Rs. 90
Do. " Do. 40
Do. " a Crown 30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints... 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality............ 40
Do. do. Pints 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co... 36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown......... 30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...... 16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co 36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.........
Do. Fine Still Red Seal......... 18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal......... 30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal......... 40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal......... 23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal......... 29
Do. Golden, Do. 29
Do. Vino Fino......... 29
Do. Red Seal 37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal 33
Claret Light Capsule......... 15
Do. do. Pints... 8
Do. Yellow Seal......... 23
Do. Red Do. Pints 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts 32
Port Black Seal......... 26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac......... 34
Do. Brand a Crown......... 24
Old Tom, Red Seal 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal 18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts 36
Do. Pints......... 19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry 42
Maraschino 48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.
No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.
The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.) TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—
Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.
T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—
Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Age.—It is a matter of profound importance to maintain the strength of the aged while you cure their infirmities. Holloway's remedies possess this merit in a high degree; hence arises their unvarying success in curing that curse of age—"bad legs." Soon after the application of this Ointment to the foulest ulcer its surface is seen to clean, the discharge to become thicker and better, the heat diminishes, the intense pain is assuaged, and the swelling and stiffness gradually get less and disappear. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are likewise eminently serviceable in cases of erysipelas, burns, sores, sprains, rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and many more ailments resulting from accidental violence or waning vital forces.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the after noon, G. B. GLADING will sell by Public Auction at Mount Roard, Chinchpogly, opposite Oil Mills, a quantity of Reclamation Tools consisting of Force Pump with Leatter Hose, Crowbars, Picks, Sovels, Baskets, Forges with bellows, one large Tent, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.
Bombay, 13th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Cheffoniers, Round and Pier Tables, Couches, Chairs, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Telescopes, Dining Tables, Glass Doors, Cupboards, Conversation Couches, and Sundry articles. Few sets of Carriage, Axles, Springs, &c.

Also,

By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing. Several lots of unserviceable Great Coats and Capes, Tapes, Cloaks, returned from Regiments, &c.

Also,

An Invoice of very superior Gold Jewellery just landed per overland, of great variety such as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, &c. &c.

TERMS—CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
3 Cases T. Red Handkerchief.
Assorted Chubbs' Cubboard, and Draw Padlocks, and Fruit.
Broaches, Rings, Silver Mug, Fish, and Fruit Knives. Lockets, Scent Boxes, Silver Watches, &c. &c.
1 Case Cotton wicks.
1 " Brass Wire.
8 Pair new fashion Indian Lamps with Drops just arrived from England.
1-3 Light Moon Lamp Chandelier.
1-5 " Ditto "
2-4 " Ditto "
2-6 " Ditto "
2-12 " Shade Chandeliers.
1 Sun Burner.
2-3 Light Lanterns.
And any other Goods that may be offered.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 13th June, 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Shirtings, &c.

Ex Overland.

5 Cases Navy Blue and Green Prints.
5 " 350 Pieces 9/8 White Ground Prints.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Australian Horse 6 years old 15½ hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, very quiet, goes in harness, would make a capital charger, the property of a gentleman gone home.

By order of Suntookjee Sorabjee, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim bin Abdoola:—
1 Pair of Bay Arab Horses, height about 14-2½.
1 Light Grey Arab 14-2 Racer.
No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Byculla, the Household Furniture, Vis-a-vis Carriage, Horse, &c. of the late W. H. Kent. Esq., the same comprises Round, Pier, Side, and Writing Tables, Chairs, Tea Poys, Whatnot, Sofa, Couches, Camp Cot, Dumb Waiter, a Billard Table with balls, cues, and marking board, a Model Steam Engine, a Musical Box, China Hall Lanterns, first-rate Pictures, Opera Glass, Stereoscope, Bed and Table Linen, Books on General Literature, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An elegant light Vis-a-vis Carriage, with lamps complete, by Wilson, of Glasgow.

A young Bay Arab Horse and plated Mounted Harness. No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

USUAL SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 " " Jacconets.
9 " " Shirtings.
4 " " T. Cloths.
3 Cases White & Grey Dhotees.
6 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 " T. Red Chintz.
4 " Sarries.

An Invoice of 71 cases fresh Oilmanstore, by John Moir and Sons, consisting of Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar of various kinds, Lucca Oil, Mustard, Lemon, Calf-foot, Orange Jelly, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the power containing in a certain mortgage indenture bearing date 7th day of January, 1867, executed by CRUSTNARAO WASSOODEW to WIZBHOOKUNDASS HURIBHOY the MORTGAGE, will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the date hereinafter mentioned. For particulars and conditions of sale and plans of the properties, apply to Messrs. FRAWFORD & Co., the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned solicitors for mortgagees.

LOT NO. 2.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, all those several pieces or parcels of SALT BATTY FIELDS admeasuring 86,940 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Matoonga, without the Fort near Garden of the late Mr. Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

LOT NO. 3.

Immediately after,

Two GARDENS with Water-wells and Trees standing thereon, admeasuring 58,035 square yards or thereabouts situate at or near Sion Fort. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

24 Cases Assorted Vegetables.
10 " Comfit by Cross and Blackwell.
25 " Tart fruit by Do.
25 " " by Morton.
10 " " Do.
25 " Bar Soap.

A few Cases Hare soup Oxtail soup and Hotel Potel.
50 Copying Letter Books.
3 Cases very Superior Morocco Leathers.
A few Iron Bedsteads.
A set of Camp furnitures made to fit into a small box.
A box Painting and a box Drawing Material.
The property of a gentleman changing his residence viz., Couches, Round Table, Teapoys, Sideboard, Pier Table, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Priediu and Easy Chairs, Dining Table Screen, Hanging Lamps, &c., &c.
On account of the first purchaser Rowjee Damoder.
2 Bales Grey Shirting's 39 In. 38½ yds. 8/4 to 8/6 lb.
2 " " " 39 In. 6 lb.
2 " " " 45 In. 9/4 to 2/8 lb.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PERSIA."

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, the Ship "Persia," 664 tons registered, built of Oak at Greenock, well found in every respect and ready for Sea, coppered this year, and certified as a good insurance risk.

25 per cent. deposit will be requiredat the time of sale.

Bombay, 12th June, 1867 CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHOGANY AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, &c., AT THE CIVIL LINES, POONA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by Public Auction to-morrow SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the above premises, the same consisting of Mahogany and Blackwood, Round Dining, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Ottomans, Easy, Priedieu, Drawing-room and other Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Wardrobe and Clothes Presses, Sideboard, Screens, Teapoys, Hat Stands, Four posts Bedstead complete, Eight day Clock, Mahogany, Cheval, and other Glasses, Plated and Glass Ware, Pictures, Carpet, Godown and Dispense articles, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A nearly new English-built Waggonette with moveable top, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view from Thursday, the 13th instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., freefrom adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef-tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL by TREACHER & Co. (Limited.) Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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